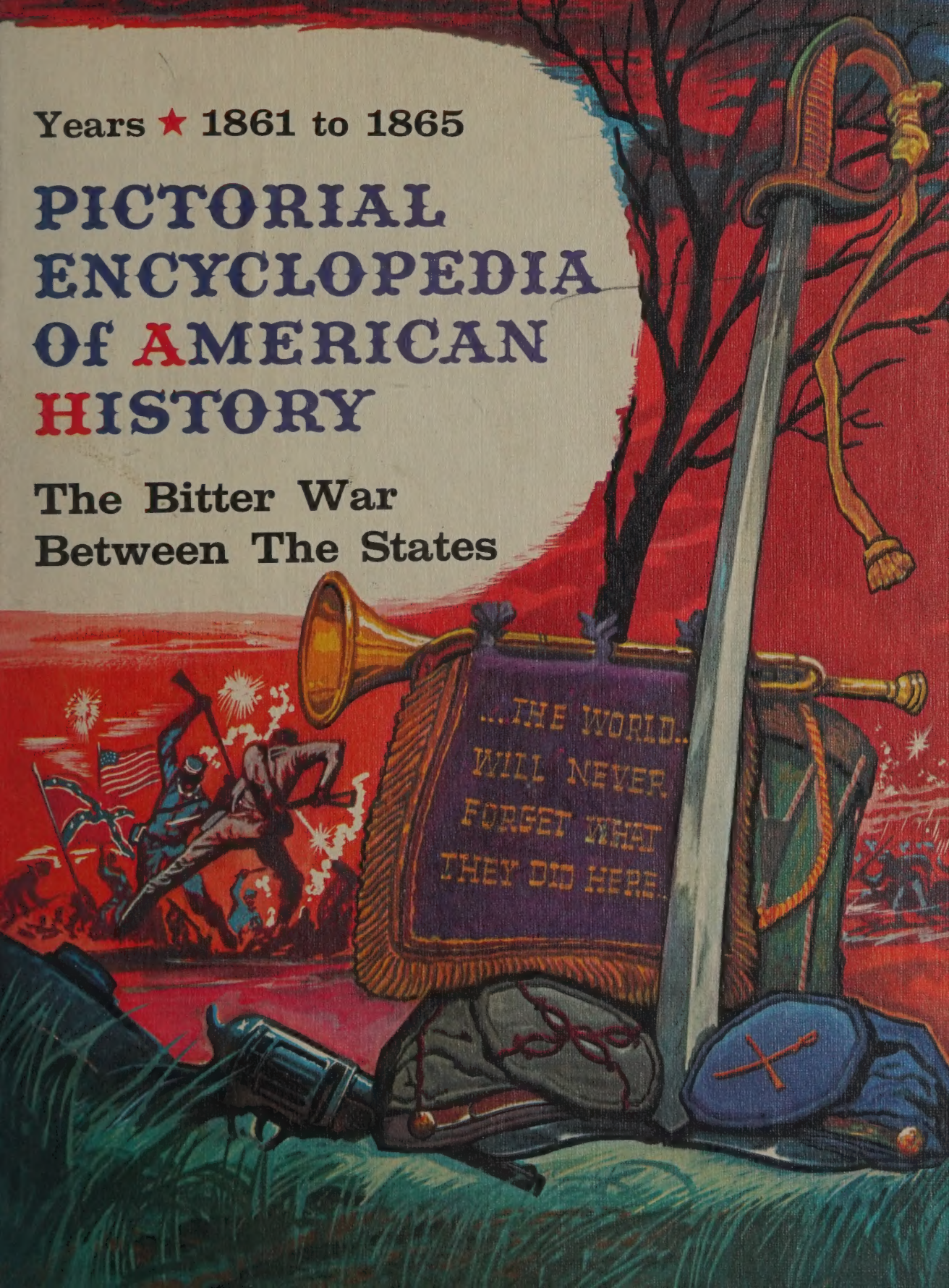


Years ★ 1861 to 1865

PICTORIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA Of AMERICAN HISTORY

The Bitter War
Between The States

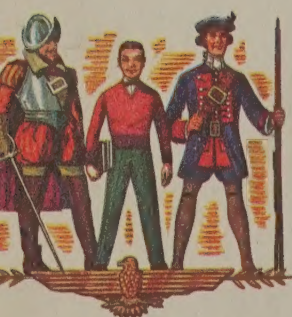




*Mr. & Mrs. Fred Miser
1680 Fordham Way
Mountain View, Ca. 94040*

FOURSCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO
OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH
ON THIS CONTINENT
A NEW NATION,
CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY
AND DEDICATED TO THE
PROPOSITION THAT
ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

Abraham Lincoln



PICTORIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

Volume 7

1861 to 1865

The Bitter War Between The States

OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Dramatically pictured with new living art and stirring narrative in a series of authoritative volumes to enrich the interest and appreciation of young Americans in their heritage of freedom and equality

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The Blue And The Gray

The tragic break had come...the North and the South had parted.

The first flowers of early spring, 1861, floated along the fringes of the Potomac, the Shenandoah and the Mississippi. So soon were the opposing banks to be lined with the Blue and the Gray, with rivers of red flowing in between!

Slavery... states' rights... tariffs... poverty and plenty... politics... whatever the cause, the Civil War finally had come. December 20, 1860, marked the first break that was to widen into a complete split in the nation. At a Charleston convention, South Carolina voted to secede from the Union. Six days later, Major Robert Anderson moved his Union troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor.

Across that narrow strip of water separating the island from the mainland, two small forces of determined men faced one another. A single pull on the cannon's lanyard and the few would become a million men, not merely facing each other but fighting.

On this grim eve of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln waited to be inaugurated as sixteenth President of the United States. Tall, grave Abraham Lincoln had worried through the climactic years of the quarrel between the states. He had

taken a consistent, unshakeable stand throughout the controversy—preserve the Union. And now in the crisis the burden had fallen on Lincoln's shoulders—restore the Union!

The war had begun to draw close in "Bleeding Kansas." The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 established Kansas Territory with its slavery status left to "popular sovereignty." This meant that the residents would decide whether the territory would be free or slave. Opposing forces of strong convictions lined up. Each side drew reinforcements from the outside. "Border Ruffians" of Missouri crossed the boundary to win Kansas elections, usually at gunpoint.

The "Border Ruffians" conducted raids in Kansas in which men were killed. John Brown and a party including four of his sons executed five pro-slavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek.

The Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court in 1857 fanned war's sparks into near flames. The court ruled that a slave was a man's property and could not be taken from him, and a Negro slave was not a citizen of the United States.

Into the raging controversy stepped Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, the "Little Giant" of Illinois. In a series of famous





debates during the Senate campaign of 1858, Lincoln and Douglas defined and respectively defended the contrasting slavery issues.

Hard bitten, Bible-reading, gun-carrying John Brown forged back into the slavery fight in 1859. He assembled a band of raiders on a Maryland farm in 1859 and led them on a night raid against a federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His purpose was to instigate an uprising of Virginia slaves. Quickly cornered, Brown was captured and later hanged. Abolitionists disavowed sponsoring Brown's raid and many denounced it as an act of terrorism. Nevertheless, the South was shocked at the suggestion of a slave uprising, and many in the North were angered by Brown's hanging.

The flames of war crackled ominously.

America, in this strife-ridden decade, nevertheless made new gains as a nation. During Franklin Pierce's term as President, 1853-1857, a new process of converting pig iron into steel by blasts of air was perfected by Henry Bessemer and William Kelly. An industrial giant, Steel, was born.

During James Buchanan's administration, which began in 1857, the first pro-

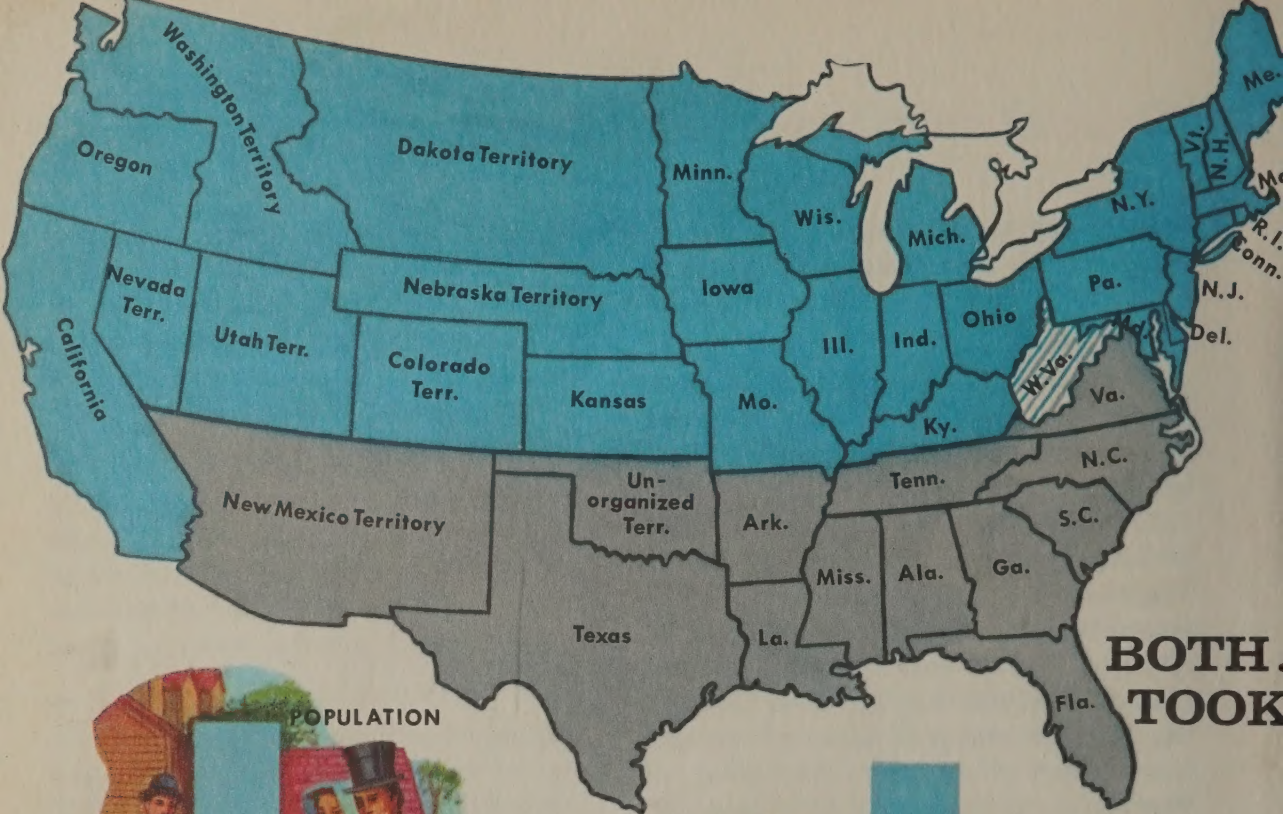
ducing oil well was drilled at Titusville, Pennsylvania, by Edwin L. Drake. This provided a companion giant for Steel. In 1858, Cyrus W. Field laid the first transatlantic cable, making inter-continental communications as swift as the tapping of a telegraph key.

In 1859, rich gold strikes were made near Pike's Peak in Colorado and at the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Nevada. The new sources of wealth helped overcome effects of a severe financial panic in 1857.

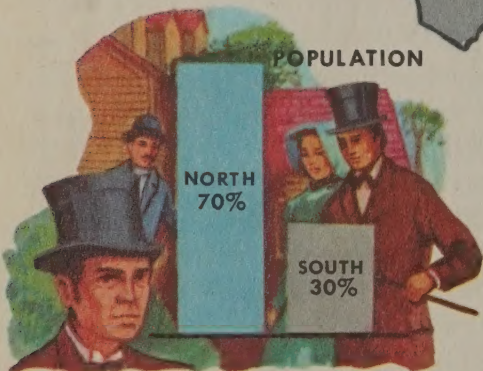
Meanwhile, a new political party was formed and was gaining strength—the Republicans. Founded at Jackson, Michigan; in 1854, the Republican Party adopted anti-slavery and Unionism as its creed. Republicans nominated Lincoln as their Presidential candidate in 1860 and Lincoln was elected over three opponents—Douglas, John Breckinridge and John Bell.

As Lincoln awaited his inauguration, on the fateful eve of war, the closing phrases of his "House Divided" speech were still ringing: "I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

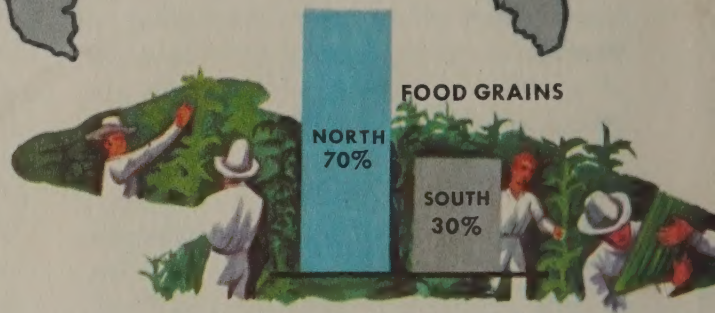




**BOTH
TOOK**



The North had a big advantage in manpower, with population more than twice that of the South.

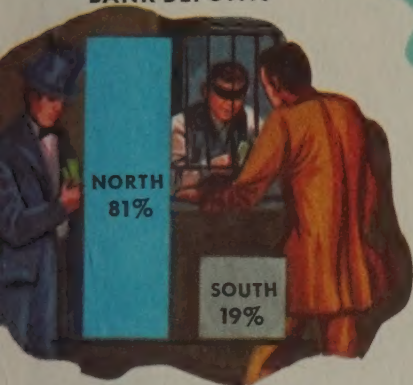


Great grain fields of the North guaranteed food.

THE CIVIL WAR CAUGHT both the North and the South unprepared for the conflict about to burst upon them. The twenty-three Northern states had a population of 22,000,000, compared to 9,500,000 in the eleven Southern states. Of the South's total, 3,500,000 were slaves. The standing army of the United States was 16,000 and the navy had ninety out-moded ships and 9,000 men. Many Southerners left the Union forces to fight for the Confederacy. Included were 182 who became generals for the South.

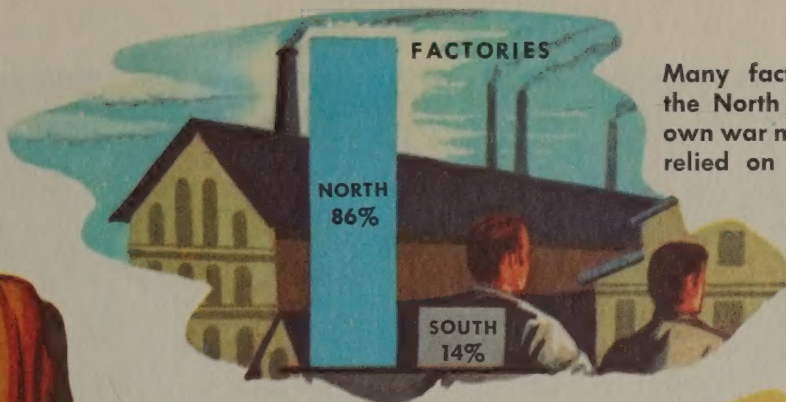
Both sections grew sufficient produce to feed their armies. The North produced much grain and meat. The South—in addition to its cotton, tobacco and other crops for export—grew ample foodstuffs in its western regions. Texas ranches provided beef cattle. The North had great natural resources, such as coal, iron, copper and oil. The South had some mines and much timber. It produced coal, iron and naval stores (turpentine, resin, pitch and tar). The South's cane fields provided sugar and molasses.

BANK DEPOSITS



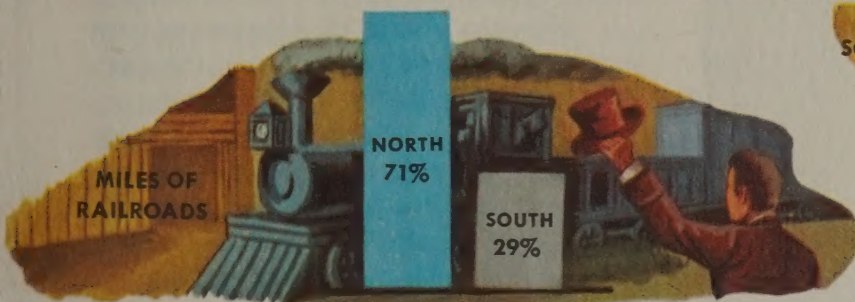
The federal government was able to borrow much money from its numerous banks to finance war.

FACTORIES

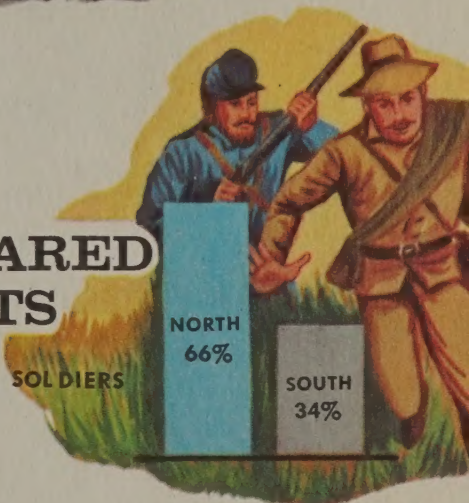


Many factories enabled the North to produce its own war materials. South relied on foreign trade.

NORTH AND SOUTH UNPREPARED STOCK OF THEIR WAR ASSETS



The Union troops could be moved faster with an advantage in railroads. South lacked main lines.



North's army potential was greater, but South gained trained troops who left Union forces.

Eighty-six per cent of America's factories, foundries and shipyards were located in the North. With an abundance of skilled mechanics, the Union was able to produce all of the war materials it needed. The South depended on obtaining its war materials from Europe, in exchange for cotton. The North held a major advantage in transportation with a network of railroads and steamboat lines on the rivers. The South had a skeletonized system of railroad main lines, with scattered connecting links.

The North financed the war through loans from its numerous banks, bond campaigns, domestic taxes, customs collections and the issuance of "greenbacks" (paper money). The South raised some money by loans, foreign and domestic, and in the course of the war issued a billion dollars in Confederate treasury notes. The South had the advantage of fighting on familiar territory in defense of its homes. The North was forced to fight offensively to conquer the seceded states and bring them back into the Union.



THE CONFEDERATE STATES of America quickly rose out of the shattered ranks of the Union. On February 4, 1861, delegates from the seven seceded states of the South met as a congress at Montgomery, Alabama. They adopted a provisional constitution for the Confederacy and formed a provisional government. The Confederate constitution was patterned in general after the Constitution of the United States, with several vital variations. The "sovereign and independent" status of each state was recognized. Its right of secession was implied in the document. Slavery was fully recognized and it was ordered that it be protected. Future importation of African slaves from any foreign country was prohib-

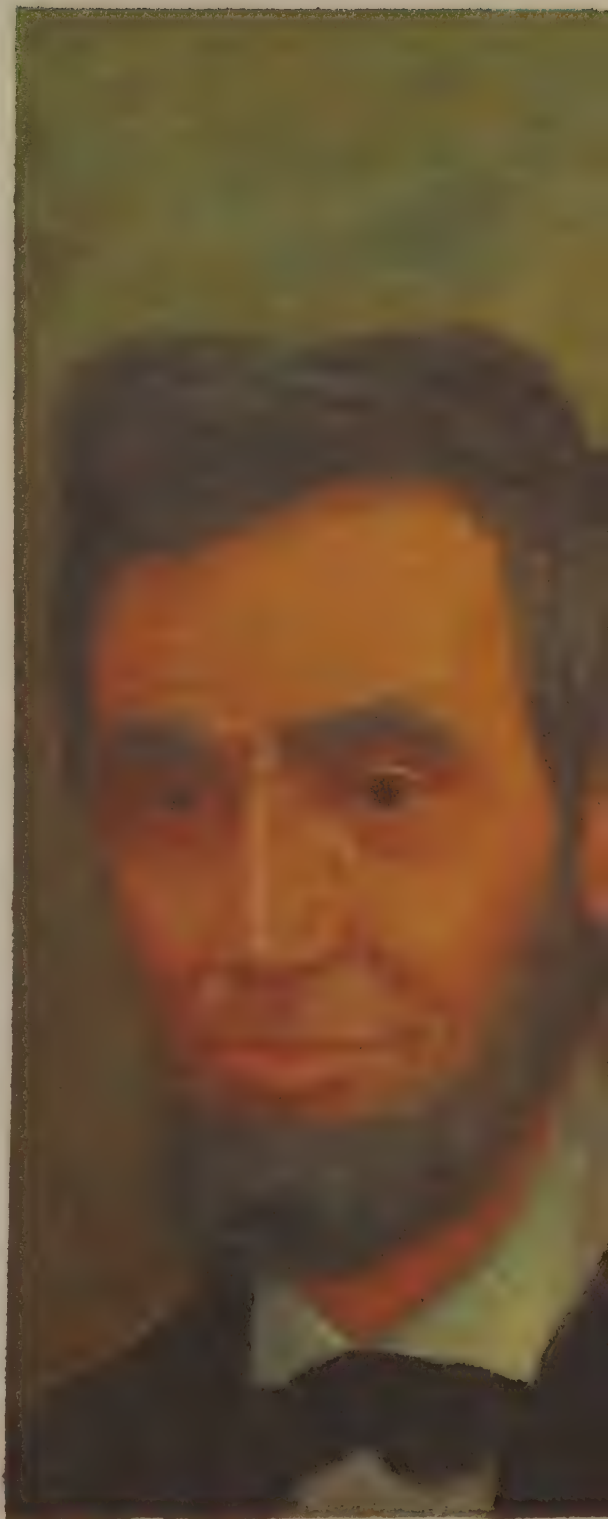
ited. Protective tariffs were banned.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was elected provisional president of the Confederacy. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia was chosen as provisional vice-president. Davis and Stephens both had made futile efforts to avert disunion. Davis had submitted an eleventh-hour compromise proposal to Congress. Stephens made an eloquent plea against secession before the Georgia legislature. Davis, a Mississippi cotton grower, had military experience as a West Point graduate and as a combat veteran of the Mexican War. All of the Montgomery convention's actions were provisional, subject to confirmation in the November elections. On the same day that the Confederate congress opened, a peace conference called by Virginia convened at Washington. Delegates from twenty-one states attended and former President John Tyler presided. No satisfactory peace formula could be devised, however, and the conference failed in its purpose.

EXCITEMENT AND RUMORS marked Lincoln's journey to Washington for his inauguration as President. The little station at Springfield was thronged with cheering neighbors. Lincoln bade them all farewell—"knowing not when or whether I ever may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington." Rumors of plots by disgruntled foes were rife as Lincoln traveled leisurely toward the capital. He made brief talks during fourteen stops. Because of strong rumors that his assassination was planned at Baltimore, Lincoln was secretly put on a special train avoiding that city.

Inaugural day, March 4, 1861, was bright and sunny. Stephen Douglas, now Lincoln's staunch ally in defending the Union, was in the forefront. Lincoln's inaugural address was firm but conciliatory. He assured the South, "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists." He rejected secession, saying "No state, upon its own mere action, can lawfully get out of the Union." There would be no need for violence, Lincoln added, "unless it be forced upon the national authority."

Lincoln declared his determination to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places" of the United States. He told the South that the issue of Civil War was up to that section, saying, "we are not enemies, but friends." As his cabinet Secretaries, Lincoln named William Seward for State, Salmon P. Chase for Treasury, Simon Cameron for War, Gideon Welles for Navy and Edward Bates for Attorney General. Seward and Chase had considered themselves Lincoln's rivals.





AID FOR FORT SUMTER was ordered by Lincoln after careful analysis. It was a difficult decision. Four states still loyal to the Union were considered sure to secede should war break out. Seward, Secretary of State, advised the President to evacuate Fort Sumter, but Lincoln replied that he intended to run his own administration. Lincoln finally advised South Carolina he was sending

provisions, but no forces, to Sumter.

South Carolina's military staff at Charleston feared a ruse. A demand for immediate surrender of Fort Sumter was sent to Major Robert Anderson, in command of the Federal garrison. Anderson offered to surrender when his supplies were exhausted. With aid approaching, the offer was rejected and at 4:30 A.M. on April 12, 1861, the South Carolina shore battery opened fire. General Pierre G. T. Beauregard commanded the battery. After thirty-four hours of heavy but bloodless bombardment, Major Anderson surrendered the fort on April 13.

Anderson marched his troops from the fort "with colors flying and drums beating . . . and saluting my flag with fifty guns." The news was flashed across the nation by telegraph. Fort Sumter had been attacked and had fallen! The United States flag had been fired upon. A swelling tide of resentment and anger swept through the North. Indignation rallies pledged immediate military support of the Union. Until then, many Northerners believed that Civil War could be averted. Some had suggested that the seceding states be permitted "to go peacefully." But now it was war!

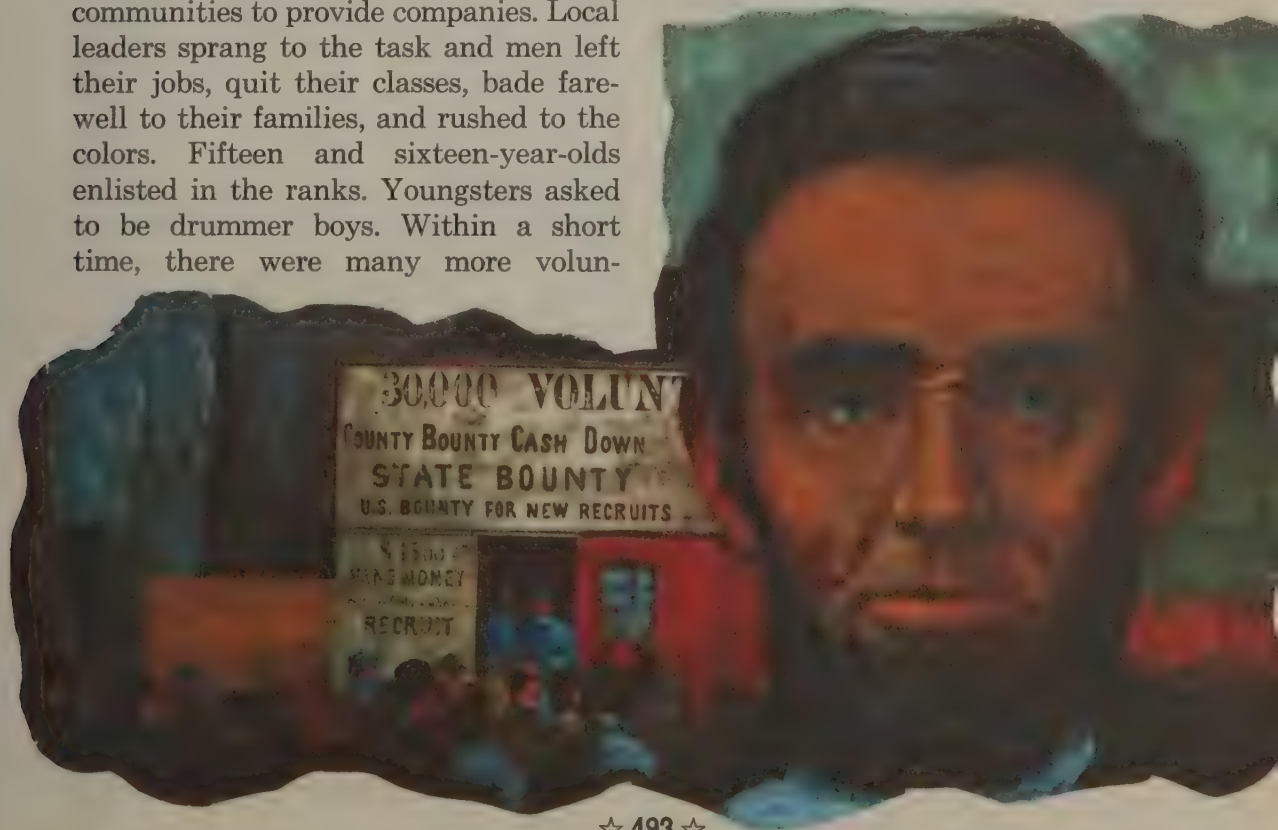
Southern troops previously had seized Federal forts and arsenals across the South without using force. Installations had been taken over by Georgia at Fort Pulaski and Augusta, by Florida at Apalachicola, by Louisiana at Baton Rouge, and by Alabama at Mount Vernon, Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines. All United States forts in Texas had been surrendered. Firing of the first guns at Charleston touched off the explosion—the North rushed to defense of the Union.

THE CALL TO ARMS rang through both the North and the South. With patriotic fervor at a peak, Lincoln on April 15, 1861, proclaimed the existence of an "insurrection." He asked the governors of Union states to supply 75,000 volunteers for three-month enlistments. Jefferson Davis called on the Confederate states to provide 100,000 troops. Lincoln asked Douglas to read the proclamation and Douglas said that he "agreed with every word," except that he would ask for 200,000 men! Lincoln's recruitment was carried out under antiquated military laws of the country which placed the raising of an army on the local level.

Lincoln requested each governor to supply a specified number of regiments. With state militia rolls far below the quotas, each governor called on various communities to provide companies. Local leaders sprang to the task and men left their jobs, quit their classes, bade farewell to their families, and rushed to the colors. Fifteen and sixteen-year-olds enlisted in the ranks. Youngsters asked to be drummer boys. Within a short time, there were many more volun-

teers than Lincoln had asked for and more than the government could equip.

The governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas refused Lincoln's request for troops. Virginia seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy and the others soon followed. There then were eleven Confederate states with Richmond, Virginia, established as the permanent capital. Meanwhile, the South also rushed to its colors with all of the determination and ardor of the North. Young men quit their desks in the cities and work on the plantations and farms was left to slaves. Farewells were said to wives and families. Two great segments of America, each deeply patriotic to its cause and wholly sincere in its convictions, armed hastily for the Civil War.





A SETTING FOR NAVAL WAR was created when President Lincoln on April 19, 1861, proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports. In 1860, more than 6,000 ships used these ports, delivering food and other supplies. Lincoln's plan was to choke off the South's vital lifeline. The Union had only a small and virtually obsolete fleet to carry out the assignment of guarding 3,500 miles of Confederate coastline. The Union suffered a heavy loss when Virginia, on seceding, seized the Norfolk navy yard. Inside the yard, the Virginians took possession of the hull of the sunken frigate *Merrimac* and a huge store of supplies worth several millions of dollars.

Gideon Welles, Lincoln's loyal Secretary of the Navy, started work at once on building up the Union's sea strength. A large naval construction program was begun, with many powerful, heavy ships included. Meanwhile, vessels of all sizes and types were purchased and converted for blockade duty. To combat the maritime noose around its neck, the South had practically no navy. A fleet of small, swift ships was assembled and armed to serve as blockade runners. Suitable

pleasure craft were requisitioned or turned over to the Confederacy by their owners. As the blockade runners went into action, Nassau in the Bahama Islands became a leading supply base. President Davis commissioned Southern privateers to strike back by preying on the North's ocean commerce. And thus was the groundwork laid for naval war between the states—Northern power against Southern elusiveness.



ENGLAND HAD MAJOR INTERESTS in the war between the states. Her manufacturers needed American products, particularly cotton. British merchants envisioned a new market for their goods in the South, without payment of the North's high tariffs. In May, 1861, the British government recognized the South as a belligerent. This meant that England did not consider the South to be in rebellion but to be engaged in regulation warfare against an enemy nation. By international law, captured Confederates could only be held as prisoners of war and could not be punished in any manner for treason. Other European nations soon followed England's lead.

Secretary of State Seward was angered over the belligerency declaration. He ordered Charles Francis Adams, American minister in London, to cease all intercourse with the British government if ministers from the Confederacy were received. William L. Yancey and Pierre A. Rost already had been received as Confederate commissioners, but the British assured Seward there would be no further talks with them.

England also issued a declaration of neutrality. The armed ships of both the North and the South were forbidden to bring captured prizes into British ports. This was a heavy blow to the South. For Confederate privateers to seize enemy merchantmen on the high seas was one thing. To evade the North's blockade and reach a home port with the prizes was another. The South's blockade runners doubled their efforts. When cotton cargoes were slipped through to England, by way of the West Indies, many urgently needed war



materials were brought back home.

By now the outline of the Civil War was taking shape. Both North and South had large military manpower programs under way. General staffs were in the process of formation. Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the North's army, was on the verge of retirement. Such military leaders as Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston had resigned from the Union army to join the South. The stage for naval warfare had been set by Lincoln's blockade and England's declaration. The four slave states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri had decided not to secede. In the last three states, however, the bitter seeds of conflict had been planted in their soil.



THE FIRST BLOODSHED of the war resulted from internal strife in Maryland over secession. A majority of the state's residents were loyal to the Union, but the pro-Confederacy faction was strong and active. On April 19, 1861, a mob of secessionists attacked the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment as it was passing through Baltimore en route to Washington. Four of the regiment's soldiers were killed and thirty-six were wounded.

The mountainous western section of Virginia refused to recognize secession. In June, 1861, a convention was held at Wheeling and a Union government was set up. Francis H. Pierpont was elected governor. Both the Union and the Confederacy had troops in the region and minor skirmishes took place. An army of 20,000 Northern troops was concentrated

in western Virginia under the command of General George B. McClellan. A West Point graduate, McClellan had been recalled from civilian life as a railroad executive and given command of the military department of the Ohio. On June 3, 1861, he led a surprise attack on a force of 2,000 Confederates at Philippi. McClellan's strategy brought a Northern victory and the Confederates were driven out of the Kanawha River Valley. McClellan's success attracted the attention of President Lincoln, who was in need of experienced and competent generals.

Neither the North nor the South realized at this early date how desperate the struggle between them was destined to become. The popular feeling in both sections was that the war would be short and easily won, with little bloodshed.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN

showed both North and South that a real war was at hand. Washington and Richmond, the respective capitals, were only a hundred miles apart. More than 35,000 raw Union volunteers were assembled at Washington. Along the Potomac River and in the Shenandoah Valley, Confederate troops gathered. General Beauregard had a force of 22,000 at Manassas Junction, Virginia. General Scott sent 30,000 men under General Irvin McDowell against Beauregard and "on to Richmond." Hundreds of eager and confident sightseers accompanied the Union army. The Confederates were reinforced by 9,000 troops under General Joseph E. Johnston. The battle was fought on July 21, 1861, at Bull Run Creek, about thirty miles from Washington. At first, the Union army was advancing. Then General Thomas J. Jackson arrived with Confederate reinforcements. Jackson's men "stood like a stone wall" and smashed the Union attack. The Federals broke ranks in panic and stampeded back to Washington. The sightseers fled with them. General "Stonewall" Jackson became a Civil War hero in the South.





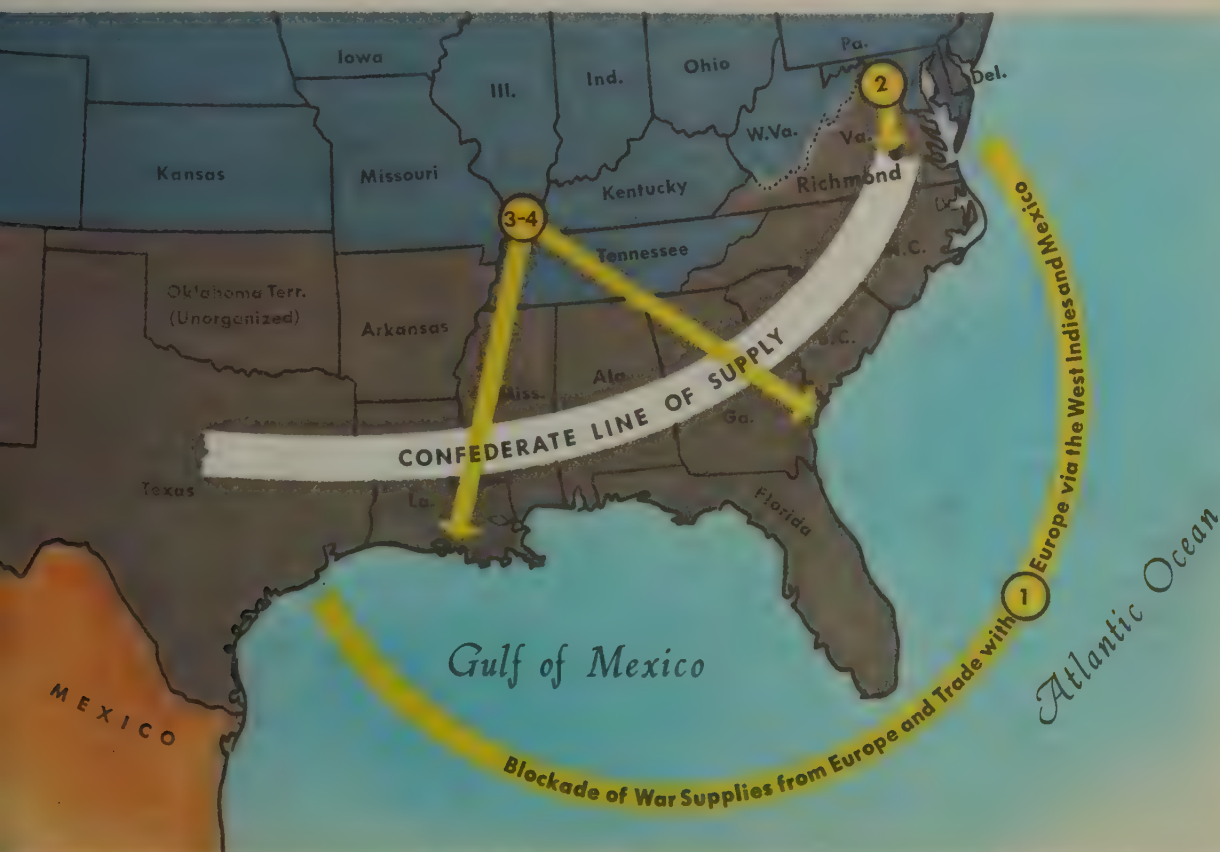
THE SOUTH'S DECISIVE victory at Bull Run jolted the North. Casualties were high: 1,584 killed or wounded and 1,312 captured. The South's casualties were 1,984 killed, wounded or missing. Many congressmen had been in the confident crowd which went to cheer a victory and returned in flight with the troops. Gloom hung over Washington as the Grand Army of the Potomac faced disintegration. President Lincoln took swift action. Three days after Bull Run, he appointed General McClellan to replace General McDowell as commander of the Union forces at Washington. On General Scott's later retirement, McClellan became commander-in-chief of the Union army.

McClellan's instructions were to organize, train and prepare the inexperienced troops for battle. Skilled in military tactics and drill techniques, McClellan developed a large and competent force. Lincoln saw the futility of attempting to keep a well-knit army together on three-month enlistments. The President called for volunteers to serve three-year terms. The response was great. Within a few months the Army of the Potomac had swelled to more than 100,000 men. McClellan kept on with their drilling.

The summer passed without further action and many Northerners, their confidence regained, became impatient. Some called McClellan over-cautious, scoffing at the nightly report of his commanders, "All quiet along the Potomac." Meanwhile, the South put the interlude to good use. General Johnston strengthened the Confederate army in Virginia, assembling and training many recruits. President Davis utilized every source to collect arms, ammunition and supplies.

LINCOLN APPROVED general plans for a campaign designed to win the war for the North. In consultations with his military chiefs, the President completed the strategical plan in detail. There were four points in the scheduled offensive. The blockade would be strengthened in an attempt to starve the South into submission. The army in the East would be committed to the capture of Richmond. Another army in the West, in joint action with gunboats, would launch a drive to take the Mississippi River and the tributary Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. The Western force would slash through Tennessee to the Atlantic coast, joining the Eastern army for a final assault on the South. If successful, the

campaign would divide the Confederacy both north and south and east and west. In anticipation of executing the strategy, General McClellan prepared the Army of the Potomac for a drive into Virginia. General Henry W. Halleck organized and drilled the Union army in the West. The high command of the Confederacy likewise mapped its strategy. One army would be sent against Washington. If successful in capturing the Union capital, this force would drive through Maryland and Pennsylvania. This would divide the Northeast and the Northwest and, the South's leaders believed, force the Union to seek peace. A major part of the Confederacy's swelling army would be used for defensive purposes only.



1861



A DIPLOMATIC FLAREUP with Great Britain disrupted the quiet along the Potomac. A threat developed for what Lincoln feared might be “two wars on my hands at the same time.” Two Confederate commissioners bound for England, James M. Mason and John Slidell, boarded the British mail steamer *Trent* in Cuba. On November 8, 1861, the *Trent* was stopped by the United States war sloop *San Jacinto*, commanded by Captain Charles Wilkes. The Confederate envoys were taken off the *Trent* by Wilkes and carried to Boston aboard the *San Jacinto*. When news of the seizure of the *Trent*’s passengers became known, the tension existing between the United States and England snapped into diplomatic conflict. In America, the North was jubilant over arrest of the Confederates.

Congress voted the nation’s thanks to Captain Wilkes. In England, the British people were angered. Americans now seemed to be committing the same type of aggression which brought on the War of 1812. The British government rushed to put its fleet on a war footing and sent 8,000 regular soldiers to Canada.

Lincoln and Seward faced a delicate situation. Wilkes had acted without authorization, but the President felt forced to back him up in the face of the public’s approval. Fortunately, liberals in England urged a peaceful settlement and temper of the British people cooled. Also, England feared revolution in Ireland and quick loss of Canada in case of war with the United States. Seward apologized and released Mason and Slidell, explaining Wilkes had made a “technical” error.

TROUBLES WITHIN his administration further distressed Lincoln, already beset by the problems of war. Secretary of State Seward finally swung his full support to the President after a lukewarm beginning. A new problem in his cabinet faced Lincoln, however, when scandals developed in the War Department. Charges of corruption and the inefficiency of the War Department under Secretary Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania disturbed Lincoln. The President relieved Cameron of the cabinet post and dispatched him to Russia on a diplomatic mission.

Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio was appointed by Lincoln on January 15, 1862, as the new Secretary of War. Stanton himself was not an admirer of Lincoln and was said to have made contemptuous remarks about the President prior to the appointment. Stanton, however, applied himself to the task of correcting corruption and inefficiency in the War Department. In time, Stanton's negative and contentious attitude toward the President changed and he became a supporter.

Lincoln's administrative problems mounted during the fall of 1861. In October, a Union force was defeated by Confederates in an encounter at Ball's Bluff not far from Washington. This contributed to a demand by a group of radical Republicans for the idle Army of the Potomac to go into action. General McClellan still was marking time with his powerful and by now well trained force. The Republican group also pressed for the emancipation of slaves. Leaders of this faction included Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio, Senator Zachariah Chandler of Michigan and Representative Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania.



Congress resented what it termed an "assumption of vast powers" by the President. On December 20, 1861, Congress established a Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. This created further problems for Lincoln. Following his appointment of Stanton, the President, on January 27, 1862, issued his War Order Number One. The order set February 22 as the date for Union forces to launch a general offensive. General McClellan ignored this and later orders. Lincoln had lost a strong congressional ally in Stephen A. Douglas. On June 3, 1861, the Illinois senator died in Chicago at the age of forty-eight. Once Lincoln's bitter political foe, Douglas stood by the President when the Civil War began.



THE FIGHTING MEN of the North and South often marched to battle with songs on their lips. Civil War songs left a timeless record of the emotions of men fighting and willing to die for a cause—determination, homesickness, yearnings and even buoyancy. In February of 1862, the *Atlantic Monthly* published anonymously the Battle Hymn of The Republic. The author was Julia Ward Howe. Battle Hymn was sung to the same tune as John Brown's Body, the most popular of Civil War songs with Federal troops. Thomas B. Bishop is credited with the words of John Brown's Body and James E. Greenleaf with adaptation of the tune. The most popular Southern Civil War melody was Dixie. Played at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis in 1861, Dixie became

symbolic of the Confederacy. The melodies for both John Brown's Body and Dixie were traced by some to Negro sources. An old Carolina slave tune was said to have been the basic strain of John Brown's Body. The original "Dixie" was said by some to have been a freed slave in the North, pining for the "land of cotton." Daniel D. Emmett composed Dixie's Land, commonly known as Dixie. A stirring picture of armies on the move was presented by Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys are Marching, written by George Root. Maryland, My Maryland, written by James Ryder, was adapted to the German folk tune, O Tannenbaum. The pensiveness of men on the eve of battle was suggested by Walter Kittredge's Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Grounds.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN, first major step in the Union's execution of its strategy, swung into action. Kentucky, which had sought to remain neutral, was the battlefield. Both North and South sent troops swarming into the state to occupy positions on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. In the first engagement, on January 19-20, 1862, Union troops under General George H. Thomas defeated the Confederates at Mill Springs. Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant then launched a joint offensive with Federal gunboats under Commodore A. H. Foote. The plan was to take Fort Henry on the Tennessee and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, clearing the way to Nashville.

With the gunboats bombarding the fort and Grant advancing with 17,000 troops, Fort Henry was taken on February 6. Most of the Confederate defenders retreated to Fort Donelson. Another large Confederate force at Bowling Green also withdrew to Fort Donelson as General Don Carlos Buell approached from the North on the way to join Grant. The Union army massed on Fort Donelson and Grant demanded surrender. General Simon Buckner, the Confederate commander, asked General Grant's terms.

"**Unconditional and immediate surrender,**" was Grant's reply. "I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner surrendered on February 16, and 11,500 Confederate troops were taken. Grant was known thereafter as "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. The way was cleared for an advance on Nashville and a blow at the heart of the South. General Albert S. Johnston, the Southern commander, evacuated Nashville. The North felt Bull Run was avenged.



Grant was a subordinate of General Halleck, Union commander in the West, and at the time was not highly regarded. A West Point graduate and hero of the Mexican War, Grant had retired to civilian life in Missouri and Illinois. He was commissioned a colonel of Illinois volunteers at the outbreak of the war. After Fort Donelson, he won recognition and was promoted to major general.



LINCOLN WAS ACCUSED of assuming the role of a dictator in his exercise of wartime executive powers. In May, 1861, the President, without obtaining Congress' consent, suspended the writ of habeas corpus. This deprived citizens of some of their civil liberties. Lincoln gave his military commanders in rebellious areas the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrants or trials. Lincoln's suspension of the writ followed secessionist mob violence in Maryland, including an attack on Federal troops at Baltimore. In September, 1861, the local military commander arrested several

Maryland legislators suspected of secessionist activities. Lincoln, considering such acts by members of a governmental body as treasonable, condoned the arrests. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney of the Supreme Court defended the seized legislators, ruling that only Congress had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Nevertheless, the arrested men were not released by the military.

Many other seizures of citizens followed in war areas. Some Union commanders raided offices of critical newspapers, although Lincoln nullified any moves to suppress freedom of the press. Protests against infringement of civil liberties arose, even in the North. On February 27, 1862, Congress passed the Confederate Act and, the following year, the Habeas Corpus Act, giving Lincoln the powers which he already had assumed.



A STRANGE MONSTER of a warship slid into Hampton Roads, Virginia, on March 8, 1862. It was the Confederate ironclad, named the *Virginia* but better known as the *Merrimac*. The Federals had sunk the former *Merrimac* on evacuating Norfolk at the outbreak of war. The Confederates raised the hull of the *Merrimac* and rebuilt it as an ironclad. The masts were sheared off and the deck covered with two layers of sheet iron. A huge ram was attached and the ironclad was armed with fifteen cannon. Renamed the *Virginia*, this was the monster that struck terror in Hampton Roads that March morning.

The large and sheltered harbor, near Norfolk, Virginia, was a favorite rendezvous for Union blockade ships. The *Virginia* (or *Merrimac*) attacked the wooden Union ships at once. The day was spent in dodging and fighting. Union cannon balls bounced off the ironclad. One Fed-

eral craft, the *Cumberland*, was rammed and sunk. Another, the *Congress*, was set afire. The Union flagship, the *Minnesota*, was run aground. The Confederate ironclad then retired for the night.

The next day, March 9, the *Virginia* (*Merrimac*) steamed out to finish the job. A surprise awaited it. Overnight, a Union ironclad, the *Monitor*, had arrived in Hampton Roads. The *Monitor* also was sheathed in iron. Its decks barely cleared the water. A revolving gun turret was installed amidships. The two ironclads immediately engaged in combat. For five hours, the duel raged with huge crowds watching from the shore. Neither ironclad could conquer the other. Finally, the *Virginia* was damaged running aground and lost her ram. The Confederate ironclad retired and the battle was ended. Also ended in the day's battle was the era of wooden ships in naval warfare.



THE BLOODY BATTLE OF SHILOH brought home to the entire country the full horror of the great war that had burst upon it. After evacuating Nashville, General Albert S. Johnston withdrew his Confederate army to Corinth in the northeast corner of Mississippi. Corinth was a key point on the Memphis to Chattanooga railroad line, which carried Western produce to Southern forces in the East. Grant's hopes of striking a decisive blow at the South were dimmed when General Halleck diverted part of the army and assigned it, under General John Pope, to Mississippi River warfare. Grant returned to the Tennessee River and followed the Confederates south.

Grant's forces camped by Shiloh Church near Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee border across from Corinth. Johnston and his Confederates struck the Union army at dawn on April 6, 1862.

In a day-long battle, Grant's army came perilously close to defeat. The Confederate leader, General Albert S. Johnston, was killed and the field was strewn with dead when the fighting subsided at evening. Grant was reinforced overnight by the arrival of fresh troops under General Buell and General Lew Wallace.

Upon resumption of the battle at dawn, April 7, the Union forces rallied and at the end of the day forced the Confederates to fall back to Corinth. Grant's Union army was too battered and exhausted to pursue. The Battle of Shiloh was until then the most massive and costly ever fought on the American continent. Of 63,000 Union troops engaged, 13,000 were casualties, with 1,754 killed. Confederate casualties were 11,000 out of an army of 40,000, with 1,728 killed. The country was appalled. Slaughter on this scale never had been envisioned.



MISSISSIPPI RIVER ISLANDS were fortified by the Confederates to block the advance of Union land and river forces. Island Number Ten, located in a bend of the Mississippi at the northwest corner of Tennessee, was a key fort in the defense system. Southern troops on the island had a battery of nine guns and a

sunken Union gunboat blocked the approach. Federal gunboats venturing near were peppered with cannon balls. Northern supply barges and troop transports, on approaching, were forced back. Troops under General Pope and Commodore Foote's flotilla joined in besieging Island Number Ten. The island surrendered on April 7, 1862, after holding out for three weeks. The upper Mississippi had been cleared for the Union.



NEW ORLEANS WAS NEXT on the Union schedule of conquest of the Mississippi River. Flag Officer David G. Farragut was commander of the West Gulf Blockade Squadron. In his flagship, *Hartford*, Farragut moved on New Orleans with seventeen warships, a mortar flotilla and troop transports. New Orleans, located on the Mississippi about one hundred miles from the Gulf of Mexico, had strong defenses seventy-five miles down the river. Two sturdy forts, on opposite banks, guarded the river approach. A barrier of heavy chains was stretched across the river below the forts. Above, a dozen armed Confederate boats waited.

Farragut sent his warships crashing through the chain barrier and past the forts. The Union fleet destroyed the Confederate flotilla, then turned and battered the forts. Farragut landed 15,000 troops commanded by General Benjamin F. Butler at New Orleans and the city was occupied on April 26, 1862. New Orleans had been paralyzed by the Union blockade and the city itself was practically undefended. Farragut moved up the Mississippi and captured Baton Rouge and Natchez. Vicksburg, Mississippi, remained as the only Confederate stronghold the full length of the river.

General Halleck, taking field command of the Union's Western armies after Shiloh, marched south with 120,000 troops and forced the Confederates to evacuate Corinth, Mississippi. Halleck later took Memphis, Tennessee, the great river and railroad center. By June, the western sector of the Confederacy was threatened with being split in two. The Union's campaign to win complete control of the Mississippi River was progressing.



THE EVER TIGHTENING BLOCKADE was strangling the South's flow of supplies from foreign countries. To hit back, the South sent cruisers to prey on Northern commerce on all seas of the world. These raiders, almost all built in England, destroyed nearly 300 Northern ships. The United States later filed claims against England for providing the South with the raiders. Most famous of the Confederate cruisers was the *Alabama*, built at Liverpool as the "290." In May, 1862, the *Alabama* slipped out of Liverpool and steamed to the Azores Islands. Guns and ammunition were taken aboard and the *Alabama* began a two-year career of dealing terror and destruction to Union

merchantmen. She was commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes and had twenty-four officers and a crew of 120. The *Alabama* was a wooden ship of about 1,000 tons. She had eight guns and two steam engines capable of driving the cruiser at twelve knots. By adding sails, the *Alabama* could reach a speed of fifteen knots. She was built at a cost of \$200,000. Nineteen of the commerce-destroyers were put into service by the Confederacy. All were built for speed, rather than fighting power. However, even with light armament, the cruisers were more than a match for any merchantman. Other famous raiders were the *Florida*, *Sumter* and *Shenandoah*.



LINCOLN DEMANDED and finally got action in the East! Upon his insistence, the Peninsula Campaign of the spring and summer of 1862 was launched. It resulted in some of the bitterest fighting of the Civil War with heavy casualties on both sides. General McClellan's inaction exasperated Lincoln. With a now splendidly conditioned army of more than 150,000, McClellan had made no move in months. The President reorganized the Union's Army of Virginia into four corps. McClellan was left in command only of the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln ordered an immediate drive on Richmond.

That was in March. It was nearly a month before McClellan started south with an army of 112,000. McClellan chose to advance on Richmond by way of the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. Lincoln preferred a frontal attack and sent General Irvin McDowell with 40,000 men marching south toward Rich-

mond. General Robert E. Lee, military advisor to Jefferson Davis, devised counter-strategy which proved completely successful. "Stonewall" Jackson was sent on a drive up the Shenandoah Valley to threaten Washington. Jackson, with 18,000 men, inflicted a series of defeats on 45,000 troops led by Generals Nathaniel P. Banks and John C. Fremont.

Jackson struck Banks' army at Kernstown, Front Royal and at Winchester twice. On May 25, the second Winchester assault by Jackson's main army and cavalry routed Banks' force and sent it fleeing across the Potomac River. General McDowell was ordered to divert 20,000 of his troops to the Shenandoah Valley and return the rest to Washington. Secretary of War Stanton telegraphed the governors of Union states to rush 20,000 militia to help meet the expected attack on the capital. His mission well completed, Jackson rejoined Lee.



THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN reached a climax when McClellan's army finally neared Richmond. The Union forces were deployed in a huge "V" along the Chickahominy River. One arm reached within five miles of Richmond. On May 31, a corps of Union troops was isolated from the main army by Chickahominy flood waters near Fair Oaks Station. The Confederates under General Joseph E. Johnston attacked and a fierce battle ensued. The Federals were rescued by another corps. Losses were heavy on both sides. General Johnston was seriously wounded.

General Lee was given command of the Confederates' Army of Northern Virginia on June 1. He mapped an offensive to drive the Union armies out of the peninsula. Jackson was assigned to hit McClellan's right flank while Lee struck at the center. McClellan withdrew his army to the protection of Union gunboats on the James River. The Seven Days'

Battles resulted, a raging conflict with nearly 200,000 warriors in blue and gray surging back and forth across the Virginia countryside, in desperate combat.

Lee struck the Union forces at Mechanicsville on June 26-27. The men in blue fought back savagely. The gray hit at Gaines' Mill on June 27, at Savage's Station on June 29, and at Frayser's Farm on June 30. McClellan inflicted heavy losses on the Confederates while withdrawing across the Chickahominy to a new base at Harrison's Landing. Supported by gunboats, McClellan repulsed Lee's final attack on July 1. It had been bloody fighting. Union casualties were 16,000 with 1,734 killed. Confederate losses were 20,000, with 3,478 killed. McClellan soon was recalled to Washington by President Lincoln, no gain having been made in the Peninsula Campaign. Lee withdrew to Richmond, his army having suffered losses that it ill could afford.



THE FUTURE OF FARMING was not forgotten in the turmoil of war. Congress found time in 1862 to enact three laws which provided lasting benefits for American agriculture. On May 20, 1862, a Homestead Act was passed. This measure gave any citizen, or immigrant intending to become a citizen, the right to acquire 160 acres of land on "homestead" terms. Any man twenty-one years of age or over, who was the head of a family, could settle on surveyed public domain. Upon the payment of a registration fee ranging from \$26 to \$34, he would become the owner of the land without further payment on five more years of residence.

By another provision of the Homestead Act, a settler could purchase the land for \$1.25 an acre after six months' residence. The farm was exempted from attachment for the payment of debts. This protection was particularly encouraging to settlers. Most of the farms in the former frontier lands had been pur-

chased from the public domain, often on credit. Many of the farms were lost through attachments to pay debts. The generous terms of the Homestead Act caused a mid-war increase in agriculture which paid dividends to the Union. Before the end of the war, an increased flood of many agricultural products had been made available for the federal army.

Another boost was given to agriculture on July 2, 1862, with passage of the Morrill Land Grant Act. This law granted to each senator and representative in Congress from the loyal states 30,000 acres of land to be used for the endowment of agricultural colleges. In time, sixty-nine land grant colleges were established under the provisions of the Morrill Act. A third agricultural advance was Congress' establishment on May 16, 1862, of the Department of Agriculture. Thus, the program of 1862 created a host of new farmers and established schools and a Federal agency to aid and encourage them.

A CHANGE IN COMMAND was mandatory, Lincoln decided after the fruitless Peninsula Campaign. On July 11, 1862, the President named General Henry W. Halleck general-in-chief of all Union land forces. Halleck, who had been successful as commander in the West, brought General John Pope to Washington with him. Pope was made commander of the Army of the Potomac. Halleck consolidated the Union's Armies of Virginia and made Pope the leader of an overland march on Richmond. McClellan, the demoted Potomac commander, was put at the head of a force assigned to support the offensive.

The confident Pope told his staff, "I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies . . . I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system and lead you against the enemy." Pope set out with a large and brave army on the "road to Richmond." Completely unaware of Confederate strategy, Pope walked squarely into a trap. General Lee, as the Federals advanced, moved his Confederate army toward the Shenandoah Valley. Apparently a head-on battle was in the making between the opposing armies.

"Stonewall" Jackson, on August 9, again encountered his former victim, General Banks, and defeated him at Cedar Mountain in the valley. Jackson then led an entire Confederate corps around the advancing Pope. Undetected, Jackson struck Pope's rear on August 26, to set the trap for the Second Battle of Bull Run. Pope's headquarters and supply base at Manassas Junction were destroyed in the surprise attack. Believing Jackson isolated from the main Confederate army, Pope turned to attack him.



The Second Battle of Bull Run began on August 29, 1862. As Pope moved against Jackson, he was hit from another direction. General James Longstreet suddenly struck Pope's flank with a second Confederate force. In two days of heavy fighting, Jackson and Longstreet sent Pope's army reeling in retreat. The defeat was almost as severe as the First Battle of Bull Run. Pope withdrew to Washington's defenses on August 3. Two days later, he was replaced as Potomac commander by General McClellan. President Lincoln was distressingly hard put to find winning generals in the East.



A PLEA FOR EMANCIPATION of slaves was made by Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*. On August 19, 1862, the *Tribune* published a letter by Greeley as an editorial entitled, "Prayer of Twenty Millions." Greeley said that rebellion could not be put down with slavery maintained. The editor urged Lincoln to "free slaves in rebel areas." Two days later, Lincoln made a famous reply, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery."

The President's reply explained his fundamental policy, "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union..." Lincoln made his primary purpose clear: Save the Union!

Lincoln reiterated his own stand on slavery, "I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free." Emancipation already had become a prime issue by the time of Greeley's plea. Many Republicans were clamoring for the President to declare the South's slaves free. Two of Lincoln's generals, John C. Fremont and David Hunter, had issued unauthorized emancipations of slaves in the areas of their military commands. Lincoln then reversed both of the orders, but emancipation weighed heavily on his mind.

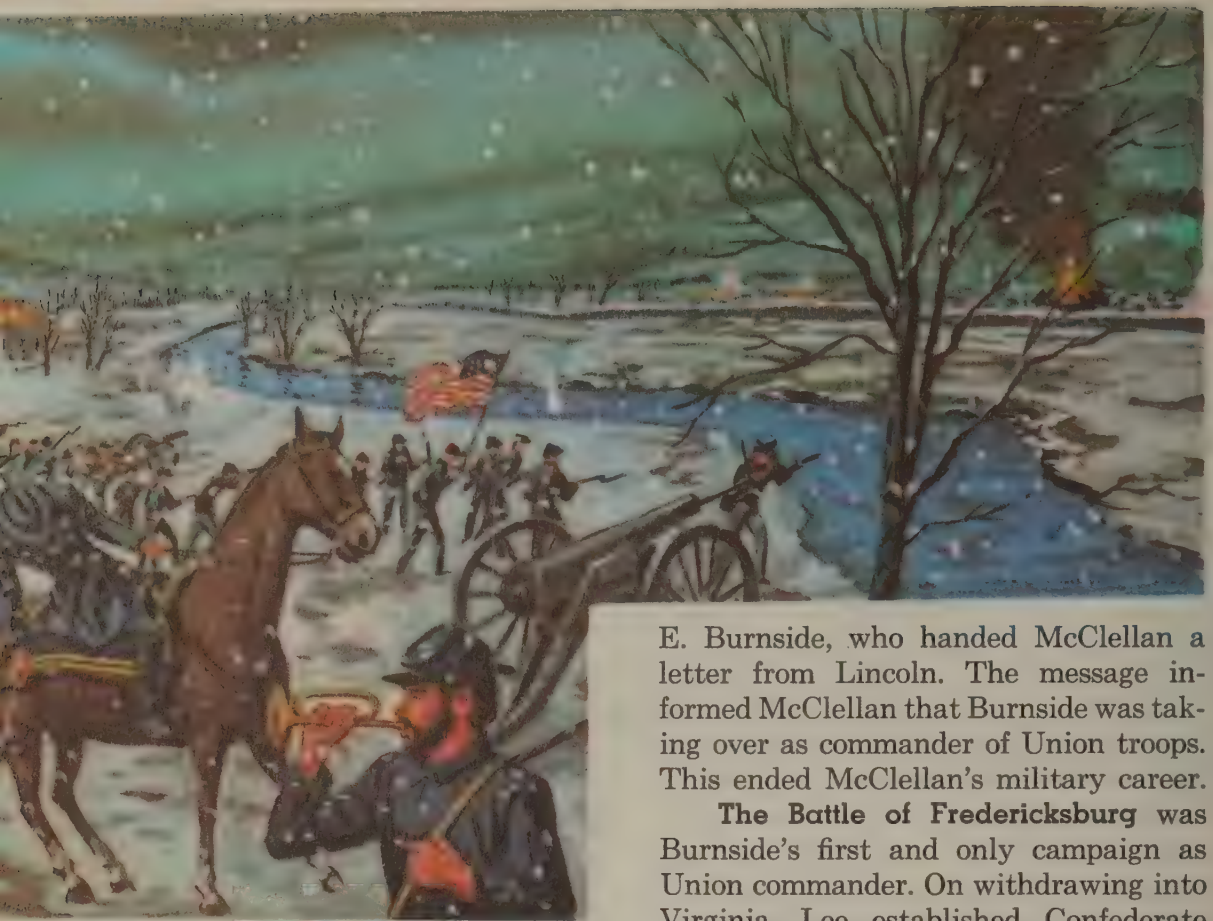
LEE LAUNCHED an invasion of the North after the staggering blow dealt the Federals at Bull Run. He advanced into Maryland planning to cut railroad communication lines and isolate Washington. Lee's objective was to drive on into Pennsylvania toward Harrisburg.



McClellan maneuvered to block the Confederate invasion. Once again in field command of Union forces, McClellan had reorganized the Army of the Potomac. He intercepted Lee's advancing army and won preliminary battles at South Mountain and Crampton's Gap on September 14, 1862. These victories were offset the next day when Jackson captured Harper's Ferry with its garrison of 11,000 and a large store of supplies. McClellan's army of 70,000 and Lee's invasion force of 40,000 met in a general engagement near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17. Known as the Battle of Antietam, it was the bloodiest one-day clash of the Civil War. Lee's invasion threat was stopped. Union losses were 2,108 killed and 9,549 wounded. Confederate casualties were 2,700 killed and 9,029 wounded. McClellan

was criticized in the North for not throwing his reserves into the battle in an effort to destroy the Confederate army before Lee withdrew to Virginia. Both sides loudly claimed victory. Although it was inconclusive, the battle did have two important consequences.

England and France held off plans to recognize the Confederacy and intervene to force mediation of the war. Lincoln, who had been awaiting the opportunity offered by a Union victory, issued a Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. The proclamation, declared on September 23, 1862, said that all the Negro slaves in the Confederate states would be declared free as of January 1, 1863.



McCLELLAN'S FAILURE to crush Lee's army at Antietam angered the North. Lincoln chafed as October passed without further action by McClellan. Lincoln ordered his commanding general, "Cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south." As McClellan still delayed, the North was further stung by General J.E.B. (Jeb) Stuart, great cavalry leader of the South. On October 10-12, Stuart led a daring cavalry raid around the Union army to stab into Pennsylvania near Gettysburg. Lincoln's patience wore out. McClellan was visited by two generals in his tent on the night of November 7. One was General Ambrose

E. Burnside, who handed McClellan a letter from Lincoln. The message informed McClellan that Burnside was taking over as commander of Union troops. This ended McClellan's military career.

The Battle of Fredericksburg was Burnside's first and only campaign as Union commander. On withdrawing into Virginia, Lee established Confederate headquarters at Fredericksburg with 75,000 troops. Burnside set out to assault the position with an army of 113,000. On December 13, 1862, he sent the huge Union force into a series of desperate frontal attacks on the Confederate lines. The charges were poorly timed and the Confederates were ready for each. Burnside's offensive was shattered and he withdrew after suffering great losses. Union casualties were 1,284 killed and 9,600 wounded. The Confederate losses were 595 killed and 4,061 wounded. In January, 1863, General Joseph Hooker replaced General Burnside as the next commander of the Army of the Potomac.

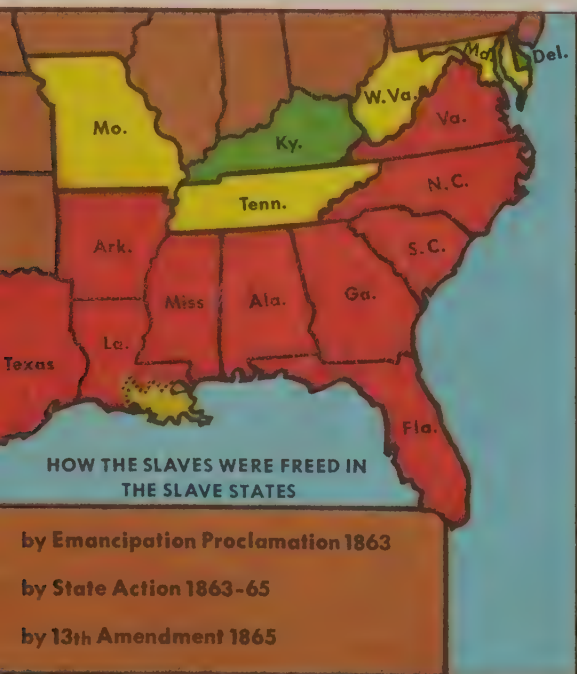
INTERNAL CONFLICTS as the war progressed also kept Lincoln engaged on a political battlefield. He faced and weathered a cabinet crisis which arose after Fredericksburg. The radical wing of the Republicans in Washington continuously was dissatisfied with the progress of the war. On December 17, 1862, seven radical senators called on Lincoln and demanded that he replace Secretary of State Seward with Secretary of the Treasury Chase. The President summoned his cabinet and all were able to appear except Seward. The cabinet members assured the complaining delegation that harmony existed between Lincoln and his cabinet.

Lincoln refused the resignations which Seward and Chase promptly offered. From that time on, the President's control of the government grew stronger. He constantly was harassed by the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War,

which had been created by Congress. The committee was insistent on its ideas of how the military strategy should be carried out. Some of Lincoln's many defeated generals were said to have been seriously hindered, rather than aided, by the amateur strategists on the war committee.

Possible intervention by European powers was another danger which Lincoln overcame. Seward contributed importantly to the diplomatic finesse forestalling Europe's recognition of the Confederacy. England finally decided to remain neutral and France and Spain agreed. The British had several reasons. England decided it needed the North's grain as much as it needed the South's cotton. The Union's success at Antietam brightened its outlook for winning the war. Also, anti-slavery England took note of Lincoln's promise of emancipation.





THE EMANCIPATION Proclamation was issued on schedule by President Lincoln. On January 1, 1863, Lincoln proclaimed that all slaves held in rebellious areas were “then, thenceforward, and forever free.” Although the proclamation actually freed no slaves at the time, it accomplished humanitarian and political purposes. Lincoln took the decisive step that ultimately resulted in the freedom of all slaves. His proclamation also convinced England and other European powers that slavery was at stake in the Civil War. Anti-slavery Europe abandoned all ideas of opposing the Union.

Lincoln made his proclamation as commander-in-chief of the United States armed forces. In this form, the act was a “fit and necessary war measure.” It avoided possible constitutional complications that would have been risked by a Presidential emancipation. Congress already had abolished slavery in the territories of the United States, by an act of June 19, 1862. Plans for gradual and compensated liberation of slaves in Union controlled areas had been in Lincoln’s mind, but had not materialized. Public opinion had hardened on any leniency.

Most of the slaves were not immediately affected by emancipation. Lincoln’s decree could be enforced only in regions captured by Union troops. In the South, the vast majority of Negroes remained at their old homes with their masters’ families. They performed their usual tasks or did manual labor in battle areas. Many slaves in border areas went into the North and others accompanied returning Union raiding parties. Newly freed, these Negroes were jubilant, but greatly bewildered by the transition.



AN EVEN MIGHTIER force was hurled into Virginia in another Union smash at stubborn Lee and Jackson. Following Fredericksburg, Lee established a strong position below the Rappahannock River. He had an army of 60,000 battle hardened Confederates. After three months' preparation, Hooker, the new Potomac commander, crossed the Rappahannock with a massive army of 130,000. Lee sent Jackson through a wooded and tangled region called the Wilderness to hit the right flank of Hooker's advancing army. Jackson struck on May 2, 1863, near Chancellorsville. Again the Union army was caught by surprise. Union troops under Generals Oliver O. Howard and Daniel E. Sickles reeled in disorder before the onslaught by Jackson's men. Only a

desperate stand by troops under General Alfred Pleasonton averted a Union catastrophe. Lee's army struck in the center and at the left flank. After three days of furious fighting, Hooker and his battered army retreated across the Rappahannock. The South's decisive victory in the battle of Chancellorsville knocked the Army of the Potomac back on its heels again. But it was a costly victory.

The Confederates lost 1,665 killed and 9,081 wounded. The Union losses were 1,575 killed and 9,594 wounded. Among those killed was the South's great "Stonewall" Jackson—the terror of Union generals, the devout man who avoided battle on the Sabbath. Jackson accidentally was shot to death on the evening of May 2 by his own soldiers.



THE CLASHING OF CAVALRY marked a new turn of events in the battle-torn Shenandoah Valley. General "Jeb" Stuart's Confederate horsemen ranged between Culpeper and Brandy Station in the Rappahannock River region. Stuart had a cavalry force of about 4,000 near Beverly Ford on the river. On June 5, 1863, he was joined by brigades under Generals Beverly H. Robertson and William E. Jones. Stuart's force of mounted warriors now numbered nearly 8,000. Cavalry reviews were held. Artillery and infantry units joined in the drills.

General Hooker, the defeated Union commander, had fallen into bad grace. Lincoln and his chief military aide, General Halleck, had placed restrictions on Hooker's further actions against Lee. Nevertheless, Hooker noted the Confederate activity and sent a cavalry force of 11,000 under General Pleasonton on a scouting mission. At dawn on June 9, 1863, Pleasonton's cavalry crossed the Rappahannock and charged Stuart's base. The first attack was made by Brigadier General John Buford. The Confederate sentries were driven back.

Into the battle rushed the Fourth Virginia Cavalry under Colonel W. C. Wickham and the Second South Carolina Cavalry under Colonel M. C. Butler. The war's first protracted pistol and saber clash of cavalry resulted. Buford was beaten off at Brandy Station and Brigadier General David M. G. Gregg and his troopers rode to Buford's aid. The Union attack was repulsed, with 421 Federal casualties and 301 Confederates killed or wounded. Pleasonton carried word back to Hooker that Confederate activity indicated a readiness to move!



LEE DECIDED to carry the war to his enemy and the Army of Northern Virginia swept up the Shenandoah Valley. General Richard S. Ewell's cavalry, leading the way, crushed the Union garrison at Winchester on June 15, 1863. Ewell crossed the Potomac River and drove toward Pennsylvania, with Lee's surging infantry not far behind. By June 23, Ewell approached Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Hooker was ordered to follow with the Union army on Lee's flank. He crossed the Potomac between Lee and Stuart, who was scouring the countryside. Three days later, Hooker resigned his command because of his differences

with Halleck. Lincoln appointed General George C. Meade to take immediate command in the field. On June 27-28, Ewell's cavalry took Carlisle and York and the next day advanced within ten miles of Harrisburg. Lee entrenched on the slopes of South Mountain, near Cashtown.

A chance clash between the ranging cavalry forces of Confederate General Ambrose P. Hill and General Buford's Federals took place at Gettysburg on June 30. Both Lee and Meade quickly moved their armies into the fray and the stage was set for the momentous Battle of Gettysburg—75,000 wearers of the gray against 90,000 wearing the blue.



THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG was one of the most devastating of the Civil War. It began on July 1, 1863, with the Confederates driving the Federals out of Gettysburg. Meade established strong defensive positions on Culp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge. Lee occupied Seminary Ridge, a long, wooded crest running parallel to the Union line. The massed might of North and South poised tensely for what could be the war's decisive strike. Lee attacked on the second day. General Jubal Early led his Confederate force up Culp's Hill, but was driven back by the men in blue.

On July 3, Longstreet opened the crucial third day of the battle by battering Sickles' Union corps. However, Longstreet failed in an effort to capture Little Round Top. This would have given the Confederates a side firing position sweeping the full length of the Union line. Lee ordered Longstreet to launch a mass assault on the center of the Union line. Generals George E. Pickett, James J. Pettigrew and Isaac R. Trimble led the

charge with Pickett in command. The three gray lines of 15,000 men formed a huge wedge, ran across a mile of open space toward Cemetery Ridge. The Union troops, under General Winfield S. Hancock, mowed down the oncoming Confederates with artillery and rifle fire.

Those still on their feet reached the hill and grimly plunged on up. Only a few dozen Confederates reached the peak in Pickett's charge, all of them killed or captured. The Battle of Gettysburg was over. Union casualties were 3,155 killed and 20,000 wounded or missing. Confederate losses were 3,903 killed and 24,000 wounded or missing. On July 4, Lee withdrew into Maryland but was blocked by the flooded Potomac River. Meade delayed in carrying out an order by Lincoln and Halleck to pursue and punish the Confederates further. The flood subsided and, on July 13, Lee escaped into Virginia. But the great strike had been made and had failed. The Confederate victory tide ebbed.



THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG was essential to the Union's plan of gaining complete control of the Mississippi River. Called the Gibraltar of the Confederacy, Vicksburg had vital strategic value. The Confederacy also held Port Hudson, Louisiana, to the south of Vicksburg. A steady stream of food from the Western farmlands and war materials from Mexico crossed the long stretch of river between the two points. Vicksburg, strongly fortified, had held out against naval bombardments for almost a year. General Grant and his chief aide, General William Tecumseh Sherman, launched a drive against Vicksburg in the spring of 1863.

Grant marched south from Memphis with 20,000 men. He crossed the Mississippi above Vicksburg and proceeded south down the Louisiana side of the river. Federal gunboats, meanwhile, ran the Vicksburg batteries at night. On April 30, Grant's forces were ferried back across the river, south of Vicksburg. The Union army skirted Vicksburg in an ad-

vance on the rear of the fortress. Confederate troops were defeated in five battles during the march—at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill and Big Black River. On May 22, Grant laid siege to Vicksburg, which was defended by 30,000 under General John C. Pemberton.

For six weeks, Grant's artillery bombarded Vicksburg. The city was reduced to ruins. Many residents moved into caves dug in the sides of the city's slopes. The food supply dwindled, then virtually vanished. Vicksburg's choice was to starve or surrender. On July 4, 1863, General Pemberton surrendered with his entire garrison. On July 8, General Banks, attacking from Baton Rouge, captured Port Hudson. The campaign cost the Federals 9,000 casualties and the Confederates 10,000, exclusive of prisoners. But the Union now held complete control of the Mississippi. The South's food and war supplies from the West were cut off. The South was split, north to south. The North, foreseeing victory, rejoiced.



A WEST TO EAST SLASH across the Confederacy was the next step scheduled in the Union's over-all strategy. General William S. Rosecrans, commander of the Army of the Cumberland, put the plan into operation. In June, 1863, Rosecrans moved east from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, with an army of 55,000. He was supported by General George H. Thomas, among others. The Union forces arrived near Chattanooga, one of the South's key railroad junctions, early in September. General Braxton Bragg, the Confederate commander at Chattanooga, viewed the menacing enemy about to lay siege, and withdrew from the city without a battle. President Davis rushed 11,000 Confederates under General Long-

street from the East, to reinforce Bragg. On September 19-20, the two armies came to grips in a field near Chickamauga Creek, northeast of Chattanooga. Rosecrans' lines crumpled before the Confederate onslaught and defeat was imminent.

General Thomas led a bayonet stand that held off the Confederates until reserves could be called into the battle to avert a rout. Union casualties in the Battle of Chickamauga were 1,657 killed and 15,000 wounded or missing. The Confederates lost 2,312 killed and 16,000 wounded or missing. Rosecrans withdrew his Union army into Chattanooga and Bragg surrounded the city, occupying Lookout Mountain. Rosecrans' contacts with his superiors were cut off.



THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS of President Lincoln became a deathless memorial to the heroic dead of both sides. On November 19, 1863, a national cemetery was to be dedicated at the Gettysburg battlefield. Edward Everett, the main speaker of the day, talked for two hours. Abraham Lincoln spoke for only two minutes. The Gettysburg address:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But,

in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." ...America long has remembered.



A PICTORIAL RECORD of the Civil War and many of its famous leaders was compiled by Mathew B. Brady. Photography was in its infancy and Brady was one of the pioneers. Brady obtained official permission for himself and his assistants to accompany the Union army to its battlefields. On October 3, 1862, Lincoln visited McClellan at Antietam. Brady photographed the President conferring with McClellan in the general's tent. Lincoln was urging the Union general to follow up the advantage which had been won in the battle. Also in 1862, Brady photographed the crew of the *Monitor* on the Union ironclad's deck at the time of the

battle with the Virginia (Merrimac). Brady also worked with war correspondents. One of his photographs showed A. R. Waud of *Harper's Weekly* magazine making a sketch of a battle in progress. Brady compiled an album of photographs of Presidents. He made a daguerreotype of John Tyler in 1841, twenty years before the Civil War. Brady later made photographs of Presidents Polk, Fillmore and Buchanan. He left various portraits of Lincoln. The photography of Brady contributed liberally to the history of the period. He was looked upon as the "official" Civil War photographer.



THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA was resumed with Ulysses S. Grant taking over the Union command. Named Union leader in the West, Grant replaced Rosecrans with General Thomas. The Confederate trap was broken and communications were reestablished. Two corps of Union troops arrived as reinforcements. On November 23, 1863, Hooker, Thomas and Sherman drove Bragg's army off Lookout Mountain. It was a rough

charge up the mountain, around boulders, through gullies and under heavy fire. Mists obscured both the attackers and defenders. Reaching the top, the Union forces won a battle above the clouds. The desperate Confederate defense was beaten down and Bragg and his army concentrated on Missionary Ridge. On November 25, Union troops under Thomas drove from the foot to the crest of the ridge. Bragg's army was routed. The Union was set to drive into Georgia.

THE NORTH MID-WAY IN THE WAR:

Prosperity And Political Strife



The war brought prosperity to the North during the first two years. Factories and plants worked at capacity producing war materials. Agriculture expanded with new homesteads and a succession of bountiful crops. The railroads did record business in passengers and freight.

Extravagant living developed with the prosperity. Many manufacturers and dealers in war goods grew rich. Parties, dances, theaters and minstrel shows provided a gay social whirl. The wages of many workers did not keep pace, however, and there were numerous labor disputes.



The Union had little difficulty in financing its war effort. With prosperity at a peak, the federal government was able to negotiate loans totaling two billion dollars. Paper money, issued as legal tender, provided \$450,000,000. Taxes and war bond sales added to revenue.



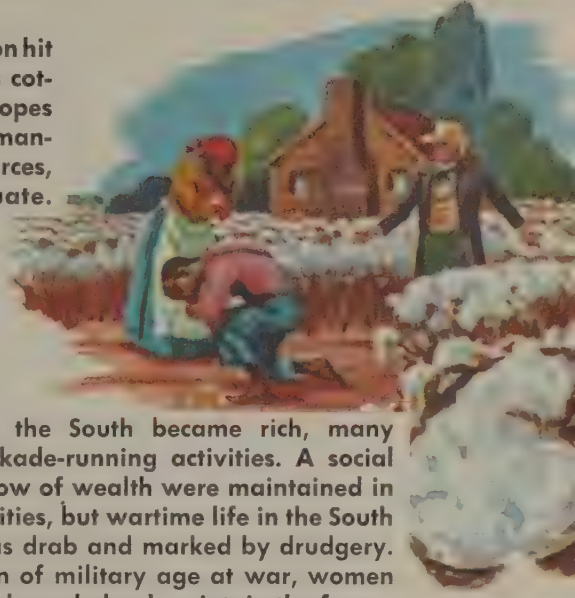
The North was torn by political strife. A faction known as the Copperheads advocated peace at any price. Radical Republicans clamored for more vigorous prosecution of the war. Congress established the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War which harassed Lincoln.



THE SOUTH'S SITUATION IN 1863:

Loss of Cotton Revenue . . . Depression

Inflation and increasing economic depression hit the South. Decline and ultimate loss of its cotton market was a disastrous blow. As the hopes of European aid faded, the South turned to manufacturing its own war materials. Resources, machinery and workers were inadequate.



Profiteers in the South became rich, many through blockade-running activities. A social whirl and show of wealth were maintained in a few large cities, but wartime life in the South generally was drab and marked by drudgery. With the men of military age at war, women worked and slaves helped maintain the farms.

The Confederate government was driven to desperate measures to finance the war. Bonds were issued both by the central government and the states, but gold resources were insufficient to back up the bonds. The Confederacy issued one billion dollars in paper money which was put in circulation. The Confederate paper currency steadily declined in value until ultimately it became worthless.



Opposition to the war developed in the South with the declining economy and standard of living. The administration of Jefferson Davis gradually lost its popularity. States' rights extremists complained that a new nationalism was being fostered by Davis' own policies.



LINCOLN HAD FOUND the general of his dreams—Ulysses Simpson Grant! On March 9, 1864, Grant was promoted to lieutenant general and given supreme command of all Union armies. The rank, highest in the army, was revived especially for Grant. The new commander-in-chief had convinced Lincoln that here was the leader to win the Civil War. Grant had defeated the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee and at Vicksburg. He had shown the driving force that the President so long had sought. Grant outlined his strategy for an offensive on all fronts, all timed for 1864. He would lead an attack on Richmond from the north. General Benjamin F. Butler would advance from the Union base on the James River, south and east of Richmond. General William T. Sherman would march into Georgia and attack Atlanta. Admiral David Farragut and General N. P. Banks would hit Mobile.



A MONARCHY IN MEXICO was established by Napoleon III of France over the protests of the United States. Archduke Maximilian of Austria was set up as the emperor of Mexico. Involved in the Civil War, Secretary of State Seward at the time could only denounce the obvious violation of the Monroe Doctrine. In 1861, England, France and Spain had sent troops to Mexico to enforce payment of foreign debts. Upon settlement, England and Spain withdrew their troops. Napoleon III kept the French in Mexico and occupied Mexico City in June, 1863. Mexico's president, Benito Juarez, a full-blooded Indian, led stubborn but futile resistance. Napoleon called an Assembly of Notables, composed of hand-picked

Mexican aristocrats. The assembly "voted" to offer the throne to Maximilian as emperor of Mexico. The handsome, thirty-one-year-old brother of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria gracefully accepted. He was crowned on April 10, 1864. Maximilian and his beautiful bride, Carlotta, daughter of the king of the Belgians, set up a magnificent royal establishment. The emperor and empress shocked Mexico with their extravagance and splendor. Napoleon III, meanwhile, ignored protests by the United States. The French ruler was sympathetic toward the South and had offered to mediate the Civil War. He was bluntly rebuffed and, in a defiant move, virtually took over the entire land of Mexico.



THE DRIVE ON RICHMOND began with Grant launching a triple assault. The Army of the Potomac, 100,000 strong, advanced toward the Confederate capital from the north. Butler, with 36,000 in his Army of the James River, moved in from the east. General Franz Sigel was ordered to invade from the west and capture Lynchburg. Lee had 60,000 men in his Confederate force, supported by 30,000 others under Beauregard in the Richmond-Petersburg area. Grant and Meade crossed the Rapidan River with the Potomac army on May 4, 1864. A bruising month-long campaign began which took an appalling toll on both sides. Grant took his army into the desolate Wilderness on May 5 and Lee struck at once. Although indecisive, the three-day Battle of the Wilderness cost Grant 18,000 men, 2,000

of whom were killed. The Confederate casualties numbered 10,000. Despite the punishment, Grant pushed on. He failed in an attempt to flank Lee in bitter battling at Spotsylvania Court House.

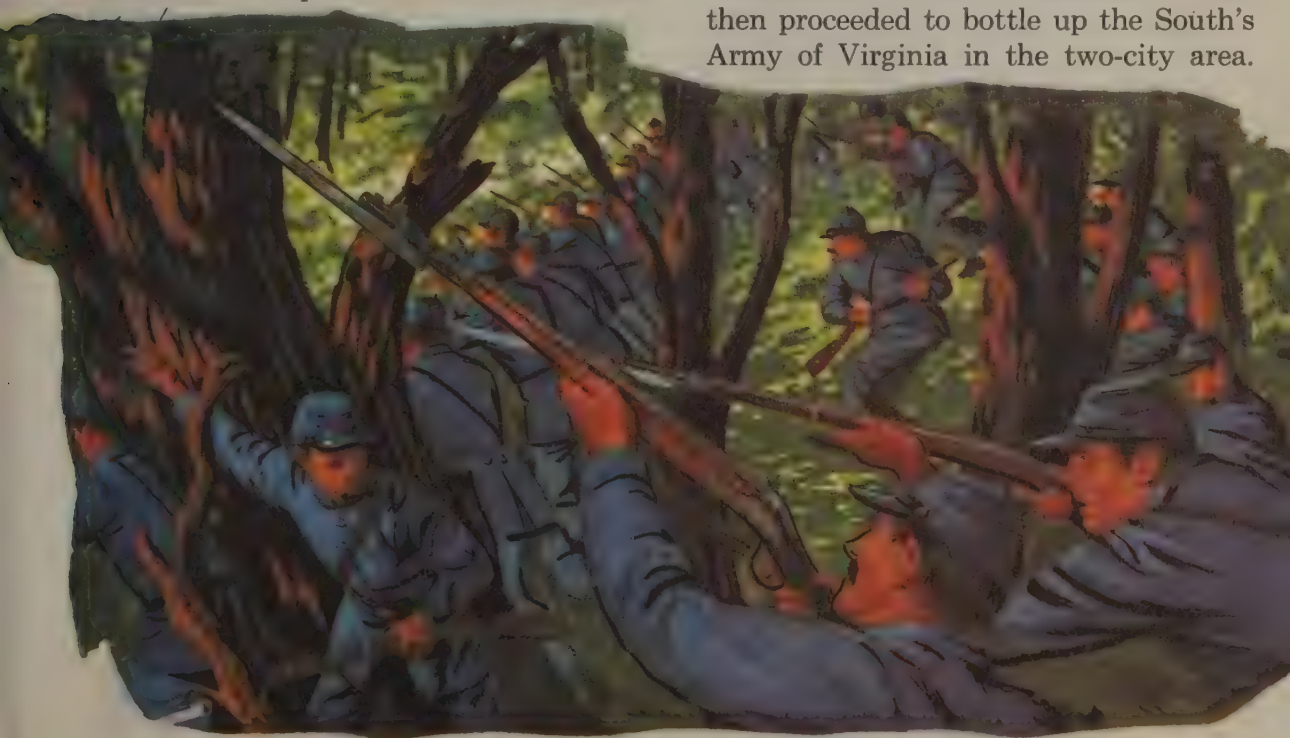
Five days of bloody trench warfare followed. Union troops moved forward courageously in the face of deadly artillery and rifle fire. The Confederates doggedly stood their ground. The Battle of Spotsylvania, beginning on May 8 and ending May 12, took another fearful toll. Grant's army lost 12,000 more as Lee's men repulsed every attack. The South lost its great cavalry leader, "Jeb" Stuart, fatally wounded on May 11. Grant reported to Halleck, "I propose to fight it out along this line if it takes all summer."

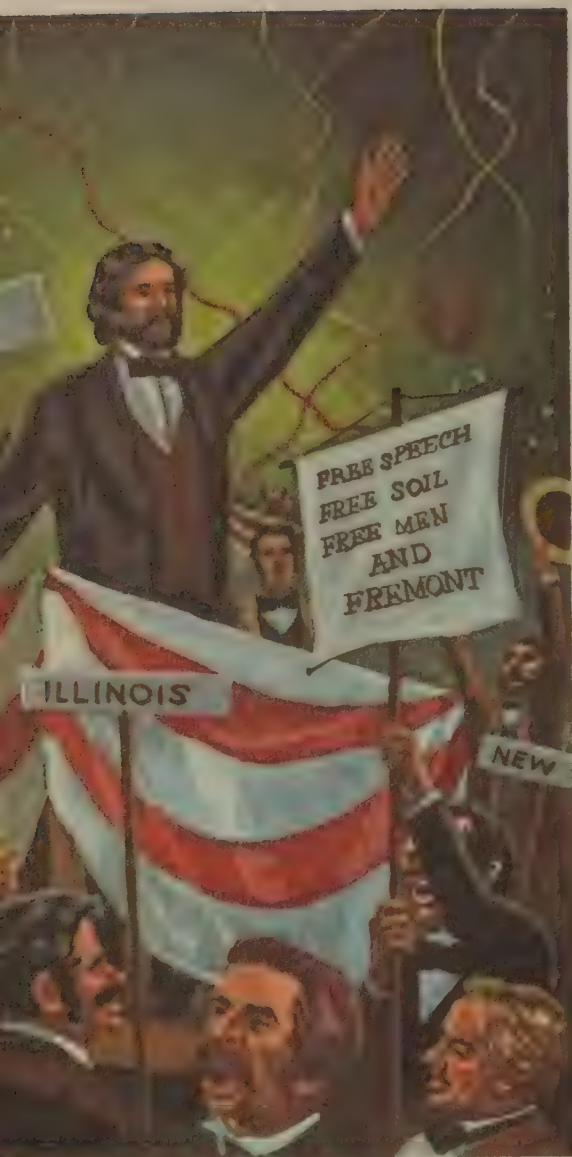
LEE'S MEN FOUGHT FIERCELY for each mile gained by Grant as the Union leader hammered on toward Richmond. After Spotsylvania, the Confederates took positions along the North Anna River. Grant sent two forces across in efforts to dislodge the adversary. Each attack was repulsed with further heavy loss. The Union forces were withdrawn across the North Anna. Lee moved and entrenched his army at Cold Harbor on the Chickahominy River. Again Grant drove ahead, renewing his attack at the Chickahominy on June 2. Three days of furious battling brought more havoc. On June 3 alone, the Army of the Potomac lost 12,000 men.

Lee desperately was defending the approaches to Richmond, but the cost was telling. In one month of fighting, ending on June 12, Grant's Union army had lost nearly 60,000 men, killed, wounded or captured. This was almost

equal to the total Confederate strength. Confederate losses were between 25,000 and 30,000, about half the Union's toll. But, with half the manpower, Lee found the grinding away at his fighting strength was reducing the Confederate army to critical status. Grant was making progress. Slowly but steadily, General Lee was being forced back into the South.

Grant changed his tactics after Cold Harbor. He decided to shift south of the James River and advance on Richmond by way of Petersburg. Grant found resistance equally bitter at Petersburg, located twenty miles below Richmond. Butler's advance up the James River was delayed and Grant's force could not subdue Petersburg in four days of assault. With 8,000 additional casualties, Grant settled down to a lengthy siege of Petersburg. Lee slipped between Grant and Petersburg to reach Richmond. Grant then proceeded to bottle up the South's Army of Virginia in the two-city area.





THE POLITICAL BATTLEFIELD came into spotlight as Grant's siege in Virginia persisted for months. Abraham Lincoln's reelection for a second term as President hung in the balance. He had the support of the National Unionists, determined to save the Union at any cost. However, both pro-war and pacifist extremists bitterly opposed him.

Two former generals, who had served in the Civil War under Lincoln, became his opponents in the campaign of 1864. They were John C. Fremont and George B. McClellan. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency at a mass meeting of Radical Republicans at Cleveland on May 31. The Republican radicals charged Lincoln with lack of vigor in prosecution of the war. Under the leadership of Benjamin Wade and Henry W. Davis, this radical faction had inspired Congress' establishment of the Joint Committee for the Conduct of the War.

Fremont was nominated on a platform demanding suppression of the South without compromise and the confiscation of Confederate lands. Fremont had led explorations of the Far West in the early 1840's which earned him the name of "The Pathfinder." He participated in the Mexican War and served as a Civil War general until his resignation after a disagreement with a superior. Fremont had campaigned for President in 1856 as the first candidate of the Republican Party.

Lincoln was renominated by the regular Republicans, who preferred to be known as the National Union Party. Meeting at Baltimore on June 7, the National Unionists named Andrew Johnson of Tennessee as Lincoln's running mate. The Democrats, meeting at Chicago in August, nominated General McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton of Ohio for Vice-President. The Democrats, under Copperhead influence, advocated an immediate suspension of hostilities with the Confederacy. They urged that the Union be restored "on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." McClellan repudiated the "peace at any price" plank.



AMERICA'S FIRST INCOME TAX helped the Union finance the Civil War. In August, 1861, Congress inaugurated the tax with a levy of three per cent on incomes in excess of \$800. On June 30, 1864, an Internal Revenue Act was passed. This expanded the tax range and made other provisions for revenue. The income tax reached five per cent on incomes between \$600 and \$5,000, with a ten per cent levy on incomes above \$5,000. Internal revenue stamps were required on papers for some financial transactions. In the last year of the war, income taxes provided twenty per cent of all government revenue. Manufacturers' and sales taxes contributed twenty-three per cent. The greater portion of war financing was accomplished by the issuance of paper money, national bank notes, bonds and loans.

Treatment of the South, if the North should win the war, stirred controversy in the same session of Congress. President

Lincoln had announced a generous plan for reconstruction of the Confederate states. With some exceptions, pardons were offered to conquered Southerners upon taking an oath of loyalty to the United States. Ten per cent of any state's qualified voters could take the oath and gain a civil government in the state which Lincoln then would recognize.

Many congressmen thought Lincoln's plan too generous. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania led opposition in the House, advocating stern punishment of the South. The Wade-Davis bill was passed, specifying much harsher terms for reconstruction of the South. On July 4, 1864, Lincoln killed the bill with a pocket veto. The President issued a proclamation explaining the Wade-Davis bill indicated a radical attitude toward reconstruction. Greeley's *New York Tribune* published a statement by Wade and Davis denouncing Lincoln on his veto.



JUBAL EARLY STRUCK a sudden blow at Washington as the Union army concentrated on Petersburg. He crossed the Potomac into Maryland on July 2, 1864, and hit Hagerstown and Frederick. On July 9 he was slowed at Monocacy by a Union force under General Lew Wallace. This gave Grant time to rush two divisions to the capital from Petersburg. On July 11, Early advanced within five miles of Washington, but was driven back into Virginia. On August 7, General Philip H. Sheridan took over the Army of the Shenandoah with orders to clear the valley.

Colonel John S. Mosby, famed Confederate raider, gave Sheridan a taste of guerrilla warfare in the valley. On August 13, one of Sheridan's supply trains paused at Berryville. Mosby swept out of the hills at the head of a small troop and attacked the train. Most of the drivers and military escorts were put to flight. Mosby took 500 horses, 200 heads of beef and 200 prisoners. Mosby, as a member of "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry, was authorized to conduct his raids independently. He led small bands that derailed trains, raided supply wagons and disrupted Union communications. An order went out from federal leadership that any of Mosby's men, when captured, were to be hanged.

General George A. Custer's cavalry executed six Mosby troopers. Mosby executed five of Custer's men in return. Custer led a division of Sheridan's cavalry in Grant's Wilderness campaign. He destroyed two Confederate trains at Beaver Dam and liberated 378 Union prisoners. He then destroyed two Confederate warehouses containing 1,500,000 rations. One of Custer's troopers fired the shot that killed Stuart at Spotsylvania.



SHERMAN MARCHED on Atlanta to launch the Union's drive eastward across the Confederacy. Sherman became chief of the Western armies when Grant took over supreme command. After winning Chattanooga, the Union assembled an army of 100,000 in top fighting condition. Sherman left Chattanooga in May and the road to Atlanta lay ahead. Barring the way were 60,000 Confederates under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston. Bragg had been replaced by Johnston after the fall of Chattanooga. The Confederate general skillfully fought delaying actions at Resaca, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain. On June 27, Sherman made a direct attack on Johnston and lost 2,000 killed or wounded. Confederate casualties were 270. Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee River,

only eight miles from Atlanta, on July 17. President Davis replaced Johnston with General John Bell Hood as commander of the slowly retreating Confederates. Hood attacked Sherman in two fierce battles on July 20-22, both sides suffering heavy losses. After his second assault had been crushed, Hood fell back into well fortified Atlanta. This was one of the Confederacy's major manufacturing centers and was the source of much war material. Hood fought stubbornly to defend Atlanta, but on September 1, was forced to evacuate the city. Sherman moved in the next day and telegraphed Lincoln, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won."



THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY added another triumph to the Union navy's record. The fleet had almost completely bottled up the Confederate coast and had greatly reduced blockade running. Now the assignment was to capture Mobile, the Confederacy's last remaining port on the Gulf of Mexico. Mobile Bay was a shelter for Confederate gunboats and blockade runners. It was guarded by a formidable ironclad, the *Tennessee*, and four forts—Morgan, Gaines, Dauphin Island and Powell. Also, the Confederates were known to have mined the bay with torpedoes which exploded on contact. Rear Admiral David Farragut steamed into Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864. Leading the Union battle line were four ironclads, the *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*. Simultaneously,

land troops under General Gordon Granger landed on Dauphin Island and seized the fort. Farragut directed the Battle of Mobile Bay while tied to the mainmast high above the deck of his flagship, the *Hartford*. Warned that torpedoes had been sighted, Farragut roared his scorn, ordering "Full speed ahead!"

The Union fleet swarmed into Mobile Bay and destroyed the Confederate defenders while blasting the forts and shore batteries. The Union's *Tecumseh* struck a mine and sank. Ninety-three men went down with the ship. The Confederacy's *Tennessee* was subdued and its commander, Admiral Franklin Buchanan, surrendered to the Union command. The forts on the bay had been conquered but the city of Mobile itself continued to resist Union power for several months.



GREAT PERSONAL BRAVERY by a young Union naval lieutenant cost the Confederacy a mighty armored ram. The ram was the *Albemarle*, which was built on the Roanoke River near Plymouth, North Carolina. The *Albemarle* was 152 feet long and had a beam width of forty-five feet. It was armored with two inches of iron and had a great oaken prow which served as a ram. It was powered by two 200-horsepower engines. In April, 1864, the *Albemarle* steamed down the Roanoke River and bombarded the Union fortifications at Plymouth. The post there was captured by Confederate land troops directed by General Robert F. Hoke.

The *Albemarle* appeared at the mouth of the Roanoke and confronted the Union blockade flotilla, consisting of seven vessels, including two gunboats. After ramming one ship, the *Albemarle* returned to its dock at Plymouth. With Confederate sentries posted up and down the river, the Confederate ram remained at dock, a constant menace. Admiral S. P. Lee of the Union's North Atlantic Squad-

ron decided the ram had to be destroyed. He delegated Lieutenant William B. Cushing to plan and carry out the destruction. The daring lieutenant already had a record of personal valor in combats.

Cushing obtained a launch and fifteen volunteers to accompany him. Ironclads were known to be vulnerable below the water line. Cushing devised a torpedo, or bomb, which was swung from a boom attached to the launch. The lieutenant guided the boom and triggered the torpedo by means of a lanyard (line). As the launch approached the *Albemarle* late on the night of October 27, it was detected. As shots splattered around his boat, Cushing placed the torpedo against the *Albemarle's* side and exploded it. He and his men were thrown into the water and all struck out on their own. Cushing's men were captured. Cushing swam several miles down the river. He lay exhausted on the bank until daylight. Then he found a boat and rowed to the river's mouth, where a Union boat rescued him. He was made a lieutenant commander.



LINCOLN WAS REELECTED as President on November 8, 1864. The turning tide of the Civil War came when Lincoln's popularity was at a low point. Northerners were distressed over the long struggle which brought increasing casualty lists. When the war situation improved, the tide turned in Lincoln's favor, too. Fremont, the Radical Republican candidate, withdrew on September 21. The election between Lincoln and McClellan was not close in the Electoral College, Lincoln winning with 212 votes from twenty-two states to McClellan's twenty-one.

In the popular voting, Lincoln's margin over McClellan was closer. The President received a majority of 400,000 votes in 4,000,000 cast. In New York, Lincoln won by a margin of slightly less than 7,000 votes out of 730,000. The 1864 election marked the first time that the soldier vote had been tabulated. In the soldier voting, Lincoln won over McClellan, 116,887 votes to 33,748, despite the general's popularity with men of the ranks. Thirteen states provided for soldier voting, but the ballots of Kansas and Minnesota troops arrived too late to be counted.

Andrew Johnson, the new Vice-President, was a so-called War Democrat. At the time of his nomination, Johnson was serving as military governor of Tennessee on an appointment by Lincoln. Johnson, born in North Carolina, moved to Greeneville, Tennessee. He became a prosperous tailor and was prominent in Tennessee politics for twenty years. He served two terms as Greeneville mayor and twice as governor of the state. Johnson was the only senator from a seceded state who kept his Senate office after war started.

The Union's prospects for victory in the war had greatly improved before the election. The conquests of Atlanta and Mobile closed two vital supply sources for the Confederacy. Only three armies remained able to carry on the war for the South. General Lee had potent forces in the besieged Petersburg-Richmond area. General Hood, on evacuating Atlanta, moved his Confederate army into Tennessee. The South had a third southern force in the Carolinas. On the sea, the North's blockade had all but strangled the South by shutting off the supplies so badly needed by the Confederates.

LOYAL AND COURAGEOUS women in the North and South provided tender services for the men at war. At the outbreak of the struggle, women's groups formed to help fill the soldiers' needs. They knitted socks and sweaters, made blankets, and collected useful articles for the soldiers' comfort. In the war areas, women volunteered for nursing duties in the military hospitals. Many a wounded fighter, from either the blue or the gray, owed his life to some volunteer nurse.

Clara Barton. Massachusetts-born school teacher, was such a woman. Small, gentle, and at times timid, Miss Barton volunteered to organize supply and nursing services for wounded and sick Union soldiers at Washington. She went about her chosen tasks quietly and without compensation or official position. From work behind the lines, Clara Barton moved on dauntlessly to the battlefields. The scenes of suffering and death only spurred her to greater efforts. In 1864, Miss Barton accompanied the Union's

Army of the James in its march on Richmond. By authority of General Benjamin Butler, she acted as superintendent of nurses. Through Clara Barton's influence, hundreds of other courageous women served as wartime nurses. She became known as the "Angel of the Battlefield." After the war, Miss Barton was put in charge of a search for missing soldiers, and later founded the American Red Cross.





ONWARD TO THE SEA marched Sherman after regrouping his forces at Atlanta. Hood, the defeated Confederate general in the battle of Atlanta, had moved into Tennessee. His plan was to smash the Union army's long supply lines. Sherman sent Thomas with part of his army to check Hood. Sherman destroyed or burned Atlanta's mills, factories and shops. He confiscated all materials of any military value. He turned Atlanta into a city of smouldering ruins. Finally, with 60,000 cavalrymen and infantrymen, Sherman left Atlanta on November 14, 1864. He drove southeastward toward Savannah on the Atlantic.

Virtually unopposed, the victorious Union army cut a 300-mile-long swath of destruction to the sea. For thirty miles on each side of the line of march, the coun-

tryside was devastated. Sherman's intention was to lay waste to the land so that no Confederate troops could subsist on it. He instructed his Federals to "forage liberally." As a result, there was much looting. The destruction was systematic as Sherman marched through Georgia. Cotton gins, factories, warehouses and railroads were demolished or burned. Union troops carried few tents and only a small amount of baggage. They slept in barns, farmhouses, hay lofts and even on the ground. Residents of the Georgia countryside were thrown into panic. They fled from their homes. Families became separated. Sherman left a wake of burned and wrecked buildings and scorched earth. An ever-increasing throng of slaves followed the victorious Union army, singing "Massa Sherman."

THE FLAMES OF WAR lit the skies over Georgia in its darkest hour. Sherman destroyed telegraph lines and railroads. He thus isolated his army from Union supplies and the men were forced to forage for food. In his official report of the march to the sea, Sherman related, "We have consumed the corn and fodder in the region of country thirty miles on either side of a line from Atlanta to Savannah, as also the sweet potatoes, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. We have carried away more than 10,000 mules and horses, as well as countless numbers of their slaves."

Sherman added in his report that he estimated "the damage done to the state of Georgia and its military resources at \$100,000,000, at least \$20,000,000 of which has inured to our advantage." Sherman insisted that he detested war and that he considered the devastation of Georgia necessary to bring a quick conclusion to the struggle. Sherman's army reached the vicinity of Savannah on December 10. He quickly captured Fort McAllister, to the south, and then began an assault on Savannah to climax his march to the sea.

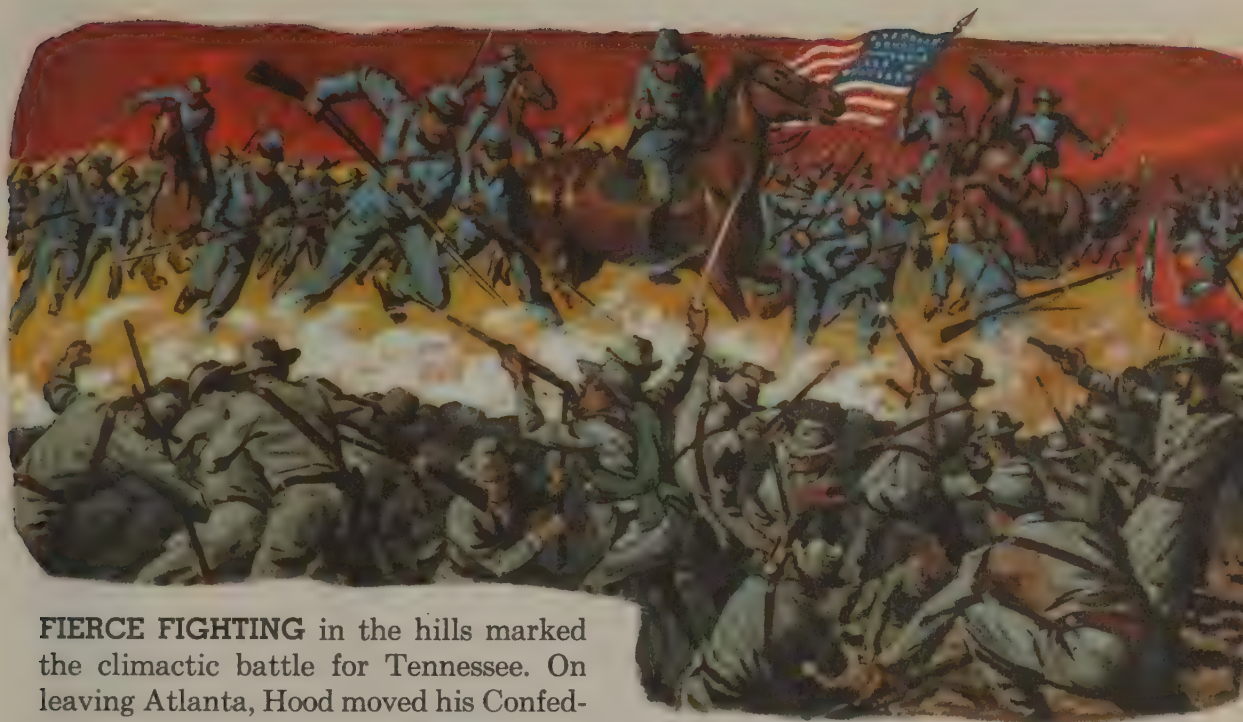
Similar destruction was wrought in Virginia as General Philip H. Sheridan drove through the Shenandoah Valley. He defeated General Early at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and at Cedar Creek. After Cedar Creek, on October 19, Sheridan ravaged Shenandoah Valley. He wrote Grant, "The whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over 2,000 barns...; have driven in front of the army over 4,000 head of stock." In his message to Grant, General Sheridan also reported constant attacks by the Confederate guerillas.





A GREAT POET-PATRIOT, Walt Whitman, inspired much sympathy for the Union cause. At the outbreak of war, Whitman wrote stirring verses, inspiring young men to enlist in the quickly growing forces. During the war, Whitman served as a volunteer nurse at Washington. He spread cheer and encouragement in many hospital wards, where lay the wounded from nearby conflicts. Whitman also gave wartime service to the Union by working as a clerk in the Department of the Interior. During the slavery controversy leading up to the struggle, Walt Whitman proved to be an outspoken supporter of the anti-slavery cause. He wrote for the Free-Soil daily, *The Freeman*.

Whitman, a journalist as well as a poet, worked on newspapers at New Orleans and Brooklyn. He won international reputation as a poet with the publication in 1855 of his *Leaves of Grass*. This work received wide acclaim as establishing a brisk new style of native American poetry. Civil War poems written by Whitman included *The Wound-Dresser* and *Drum Taps*. The period was exceptionally rich in producing famous American poets and writers. Among them was William Cullen Bryant, considered one of America's finest lyric poets of nature. Bryant was editor of the *New York Post* for nearly half a century. Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Russell Lowell were other poets who were prominent in the anti-slavery movement. Emerson's series of *Essays* were some of his prominent works. Lowell, an anti-slavery editorial writer, won fame with his series of *Poems*. The writers of Civil War poems and songs greatly helped keep spirit alive during the trying times.



FIERCE FIGHTING in the hills marked the climactic battle for Tennessee. On leaving Atlanta, Hood moved his Confederate army of 35,000 to the Florence and Tuscumbia area in Alabama. Thomas led 20,000 Union infantry and cavalry to Nashville. He had 32,000 other troops under Generals John M. Schofield and D. S. Stanley stationed at Pulaski. Hood launched a drive on Nashville in the hope of defeating Thomas' smaller force and winning Tennessee. Schofield made a forced march from Pulaski toward Nashville to intercept Hood. The forces clashed at Franklin on November 30, 1864.

The Battle of Franklin was one of the bloodiest of the war. The Confederates charged and captured a first line Union trench. Federal infantry under Colonel Emerson Opdyke recaptured the trench, with 1,000 Confederate soldiers inside. In desperate hand-to-hand fighting, men dragged each other into fatal struggles by grasping hair and coat collars. Confederate Brigadier General John Adams

rode up trench earthworks to seize Union colors. The color guard shot both Adams and his horse dead as they reached the top. Confederate General P. R. Cleburne also was killed. Casualties were 5,500 for the Confederates and 1,200 for Federals.

Both Hood and Schofield raced on toward Nashville after Franklin. Thomas was in charge of the Union's battle for Nashville and scored a crushing victory. For two days, December 15-16, the struggle raged through the hills around Nashville. Hood and his Confederates entrenched behind stone walls and fallen trees on wooded heights. The decisive Union blow was a bayonet and cavalry charge. The Confederate ranks broke and the battle was over. Hood's army was shattered and it retreated, with Thomas in pursuit. Hood resigned his command and some of his units joined other forces.



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE was named commander-in-chief of Confederate forces on February 6, 1865. He took over the remnants of a once powerful army now gripped in the throes of a losing cause. Three days previously, an effort to end hostilities had proved fruitless. President Lincoln and Seward conferred aboard the Union transport, *River Queen*, with a Confederate commission headed by Vice-President Stephens. Jefferson Davis insisted upon recognition of the Confederacy's independence but Lincoln and Secretary Seward rejected the demand.

A desperate situation faced Lee as he took command. The Confederacy now had only two full-fledged armies in the field, his own in Virginia and Beauregard's in the Carolinas. At sea, the South's resistance to the North's blockade had collapsed. On January 15, Union

forces seized Fort Fisher, North Carolina. On February 22, Wilmington fell. The Confederate sea raiders, once the North's scourge, were now a vanishing menace. A severe blow was the loss of the maritime terror, the *Alabama*, in June, 1864.

The *Alabama* was sunk by the Union warship *Kearsarge* off the coast of France. In twenty-two months of prowling the seas. Captain Raphael Semmes and the *Alabama* had seized sixty-four Union merchantmen. The *Shenandoah* was still active in the skeleton raiding fleet. Taking stock of its perilous position, the South was disheartened. Famine gripped large areas of devastated states. Riots raged against restrictions and food profiteers. The Richmond government strengthened laws to combat conspiracy. Over the once carefree land was settling the gloomy pall of a lost cause.



CONQUEST OF THE CAROLINAS was Sherman's next objective. He started north from Savannah in mid-January, 1865, and scorched his way into South Carolina. Sherman's army left behind it another trail of destruction. A dozen towns were burned or smashed as Sherman advanced. On February 17, the Union army entered Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. During the night, fire spread from a pile of blazing cotton bales. By morning, the heart of the city was destroyed, including 1,300 dwellings, the state house, a hotel and several churches. Sherman later claimed that retreating Confederates set the initial fires. South Carolinians insisted that Union troops burned the city in "revenge for South Carolina's secession." On February 18, the Confederates evacuated Charleston on Beauregard's orders. Lee promptly replaced Beauregard with General Joseph E. Johnston as the commander of the Confederate forces. Johnston resisted stubbornly as Sherman

forged into North Carolina. On March 19-20, the two armies engaged in a battle at Bentonville. Slowly, Johnston's smaller force was pushed back and broke off the fight. The next day, Sherman entered Goldsboro to conclude his conquest of the Carolinas. Schofield already had reached Goldsboro from Tennessee. The Union forces joined and Sherman reported, "The army is in superb order."



THE PROBLEM OF THE FREED slaves concerned the North. From the beginning of the war, many Negroes managed to leave the South. Some had escaped and made their way through border states. Others considered themselves liberated by Union raiding parties and followed the troops into Northern-held areas. The problem of caring for former slaves increased as the war neared an end. Approximately 150,000 Negroes had entered armed services for the North. But many others, formerly cared for by their Southern masters, were in need of assistance. They looked to their "deliverers" to care for them on finding themselves suddenly "alone" in the world—with no homes or means of earning their own living.

Congress recognized that the nation had a responsibility toward present and future freed slaves. On March 3, 1865, Congress enacted a law which created the Freedmen's Bureau. The function of

the bureau was to assist and provide for the freedmen. The bureau was set up under the War Department with a commissioner to be appointed by the President. An assistant commissioner was to be named in each Confederate state following the end of the war. The bureau was empowered to distribute "such provisions, clothing and fuel" as would be needed by the "destitute and suffering freedmen and their wives and children."

The Freedmen's Bureau was given rights to abandoned or confiscated lands in the Confederate states. This land could be distributed to freed slaves, in tracts of forty acres or less, on a three-year rental basis. This provision gave rise to a misconception. It developed that much of the land had not been abandoned, but merely had been left by the owner while he served in the war. The bureau eventually had little land to distribute. A misunderstanding also developed among the freedmen that the government was certain to give each of the former Negro slaves "forty acres of land and a mule."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S mind was filled with hopes of early peace and a reunited nation. On the way to his second inauguration—March 4, 1865—the President saw Washington's lilacs and dogwood in bloom. He smiled at the promise that spring held—the end of war and the forgiveness of enemies. In his inaugural address, Lincoln poured out his heart:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." So stated the President.

Lincoln's plan for reconstruction of the South, after the war, was a magnanimous one. He already had outlined his program, and many in Congress were displeased with it. Citizenship could be regained by the taking of an oath of loyalty to the United States and support of an amendment to abolish slavery. In any seceded state, ten per cent of the residents who had voted in 1860 could win the right to form a state government merely by taking the oath of loyalty.

Such governments already had been formed by pro-union voters in Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas. Even though Congress refused to admit representatives from these governments, Lincoln was not discouraged. He was sure that he could reach a compromise with Congress when the war ended. And the war seemed sure to end soon. Abraham Lincoln's mind was filled with thoughts of reconstruction on this hopeful spring day.



THE END CAME QUICKLY in Lee's fight to stave off defeat and keep the Confederacy alive. On March 25, 1865, he attempted to smash through Grant's army besieging Richmond and Petersburg. With 54,000 men to Grant's 115,000, Lee was defeated in the battle at Fort Stedman. On April 1, Lee made his final attack of the war by striking Grant's left flank in the Battle of Five Forks, nears Petersburg. He was repelled by Sheridan, who had joined forces with Grant from the Shenandoah Valley. Lee then evacuated Richmond and Petersburg. He planned to reach Lynchburg and travel by rail to join Johnston in North Carolina. But

Grant and Sheridan hemmed in Lee's army, now dwindled to less than 30,000. Virtually surrounded, Lee met Grant at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9, 1865, and surrendered. By terms of the surrender, all of Lee's men were paroled to return home. Each Confederate soldier was permitted to keep his own private horse or mule, if he owned one. The Confederate officers retained their side arms. All other equipment was surrendered to the Union army. Grant ordered 25,000 rations issued to the hungry Confederate army. The long and bloody battle for Virginia had come to an end—and, with it, the Confederacy's last forlorn hope.



LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED at the height of his dedicated planning to bind the nation's wounds. The President was fatally shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington on the night of April 14, 1865. He died the next morning, without regaining consciousness, at a lodging house across the street. Lincoln spent his last days happy in the realization that the Civil War virtually was ended. On April 4, the President visited newly-won Richmond. He shook hands with 6,000 ill and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. On April 9, he received word at Washington of Lee's surrender.

On April 11, Lincoln made his last public address and held his last cabinet meeting. On both occasions, the President pleaded for reconciliation with the South. On the fateful evening, President and Mrs. Lincoln attended a performance of *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theater. His flag-draped box extended

over the apron of the stage. During the third act, the audience was startled by a pistol shot. A man was seen to leap from Lincoln's box, trip over the flag drapery, and run shouting across the theater stage. Mrs. Lincoln screamed as she saw the President slump in his chair in the box, blood dripping on his white collar.

Lincoln had been shot at the base of his head. He was carried to the lodging house, owned by William Peterson. The stricken President was placed on a bed in a narrow room and died there shortly before 7:30 A.M. on April 15. Within three hours Vice-President Johnson took the oath as President. A widespread search was launched for the assassin, identified by then as Booth, a twenty-seven-year-old actor who was a fanatical sympathizer with the cause of the South. Booth last had been seen fleeing through a door at the back of the theater, then mounting a horse and galloping away.

1865



THE FINAL SURRENDER of remaining Confederate forces followed soon after Lee's men stacked their arms at Appomattox. On April 13, 1865, Sherman occupied Raleigh, North Carolina, setting the stage for Johnston's capitulation. Three spokesmen for Raleigh citizens rode out on a locomotive bearing white flags to meet Sherman. They asked for protection of the city and Sherman reassured them. On April 18, Johnston met with Sherman in a farmhouse near Durham Station and terms were discussed.

Sherman agreed to extend military terms similar to those of Lee's surrender. In addition, he indicated that Confederates would be granted general amnesty. The political provisions of the agreement were repudiated by President Johnson when Sherman referred them to Grant

before signing. Meanwhile, an armistice remained in force. Grant replied to Sherman and ordered him to demand that Johnston surrender "within forty-eight hours" solely on military terms. Johnston capitulated on April 26 and 37,000 more Confederates laid down weapons.

Sherman gave the same terms as Grant and, in addition, promised help on transportation home for the Confederates. At Citronella, Alabama, on May 4, General Richard Taylor surrendered to General Edward R. S. Canby all of the remaining Southern troops east of the Mississippi. On May 26, General Kirby Smith surrendered Western forces to Canby at New Orleans. On May 10, Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, was captured in Georgia. The last battle of the Civil War had been fought.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSIN. John Wilkes Booth, and his fellow conspirators were tracked down. Booth was cornered by soldiers in a barn near Bowling Green, Virginia, on April 26, 1865. On his refusal to surrender, the barn was set afire. A shot rang out and Booth's body was found inside the barn. Some authorities believed that Booth shot himself. Four other conspirators were hanged on July 7. One of them was Lewis Payne, who had attempted to assassinate Secretary of State Seward the same night Lincoln was killed. Seward was stabbed as he lay ill in bed at his home. Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, keeper of the boarding house where the plotters met, also was hanged. Her son, John Surratt, was freed in the conspiracy trial. Four others were imprisoned. Dr. Samuel A. Mudd was sentenced to a life term at Dry Tortugas, Florida, because he set Booth's broken ankle during the assassin's flight. Mudd was pardoned two years later because of heroic service rendered during a yellow fever outbreak.





PRESIDENT JOHNSON carried on Lincoln's liberal policy toward reconstruction of the South. This was a surprise and a shock to the extremist Republicans. They had expected Johnson to adopt a severe and uncompromising program. Johnson issued a proclamation of amnesty on May 29, 1865. The new President granted amnesty to all Confederates except their leaders and owners of taxable property with a value of \$20,000 or more. All of those excepted were permitted to submit petitions for special pardons. Johnson granted such pardons liberally.

Both a Southerner and Democrat, Johnson was not representative of the ruling, or aristocratic class. He was a champion of the poorer classes. Johnson, himself, had not attended school. It was said that his wife taught him to write. Johnson was eighteen when he married and his bride was sixteen. Johnson granted his most generous amnesty terms to the men of the ranks in the former

Confederate army. He directed his reconstruction offer to the voters themselves. Johnson adopted Abraham Lincoln's plan of reestablishing state governments in the South. He recognized the loyal governments which so far had been formed under Lincoln's plan in Arkansas, Louisiana, Virginia and Tennessee.

During the summer of 1865, Johnson encouraged the organization of similar governments in the seven other seceded states. His program initially called for the appointment of a provisional governor. The voters who had taken the oath of allegiance then would elect delegates to a constitutional convention. Any constitution adopted would be required to invalidate its state's secession ordinance and repudiate Confederate war debts. Otherwise, the convention had a free hand in framing its constitution. By the end of the year, Johnson succeeded in having such governments formed in all struction. Greeley's New York *Tribune*



THE HORROR AND TERROR inflicted on Union prisoners of war at the Confederate stockade at Andersonville, Georgia, shocked the world. Henry Wirz, Swiss superintendent of the prisoner camp, was hanged for the crime. Andersonville was located in Sumter County, sixty-two miles south of Macon. It consisted of an unsheltered stockade built on about twenty-six acres of land. The neglect and abuses to which the Union prisoners were subjected were brought out in Wirz's trial by a special military commission. Of 49,485 Union enlisted men imprisoned at the Andersonville stockade between February, 1864, and April, 1865, a total of 12,464 died or were slain.

No protection against heat or frost was provided the prisoners, as the camp had no barracks. Many died from the exposure. The food was scarce, of poor quality, and woefully lacking in nutritional value, and many other Union prisoners died of malnutrition or scurvy. There were no sanitary facilities other than a narrow, shallow stream passing

through the camp. Several thousands died of disease. In addition, the trial testimony showed, there were murders and wanton shootings of prisoners. A "deadline" was drawn across one portion of the camp. The prisoner who crossed the line risked being shot—and many were.

Commander of Andersonville was General W. S. Winder, but the atrocities were blamed on Wirz's brutality. The military commission found Wirz guilty of "maliciously, wilfully, and traitorously conspiring to injure the health and destroy the lives of Union soldiers." He also was convicted of "murder in violation of the laws of war." Wirz was hanged on November 10, 1865. Secretary of War Stanton made a report to Congress on prisoners of war. The report stated that 26,436 of 220,000 Confederate prisoners of war died in captivity. Of a total of 126,940 Union prisoners, 22,576 died—more than half at Andersonville.



SLAVERY WAS ABOLISHED in the United States and all its territories by the Thirteenth Amendment. The resolution for the amendment was adopted by Congress on January 31, 1865. It became effective on December 18, after ratification by twenty-seven states. The Thirteenth Amendment specified: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The long struggle over slavery was ended—America was the Land of the Free.

The Civil War's toll was appalling, among the greatest in America's history. An estimated 3,200,000 men served in the armies and navies of the North and South. Nearly thirty per cent—an estimated total of 992,500—were casualties, dead or wounded. The North's estimated casualties were 359,500 dead, 110,000 of them from battle causes, and 275,000 wounded. The South's estimated casualties were 258,000 killed, 94,000 of them in battle, and more than 100,000 wounded. These are statistics for the armed forces only. They take no account of the tragedies suffered by the civilian population of a country tearing itself apart in Civil War.

The property damage was beyond estimate. The South was shattered and impoverished. Its millions of once cultivated and producing acres were scorched and barren. Homes and factories were shambles. The North's former world-spanning merchant marine was decimated by raiders. Its sea commerce was set back many years. Ahead lay a staggering task of reunion. The Civil War was over, but bitterness remained.

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. . . MY PARAMOUNT OBJECT
IN THIS STRUGGLE
IS TO SAVE THE UNION,
AND IS *NOT*
EITHER TO SAVE
OR DESTROY SLAVERY . . .

Abraham Lincoln



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